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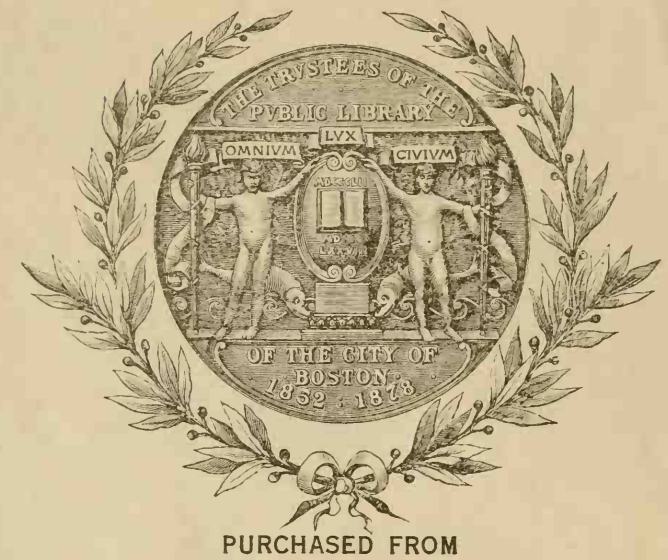

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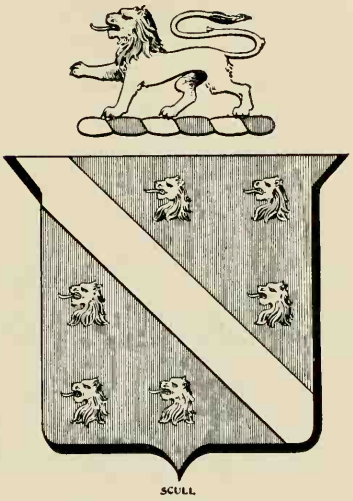
AT BRECON, BRECKNOCKSHIRE, WALES

On June 24, 1923, the Diocese of Swansea and Brecon was detached from the Diocese of St. David's. Fortress and church alike, the present building, the third to occupy this site, was begun in the early part of the thirteenth century.

The Family of Scull



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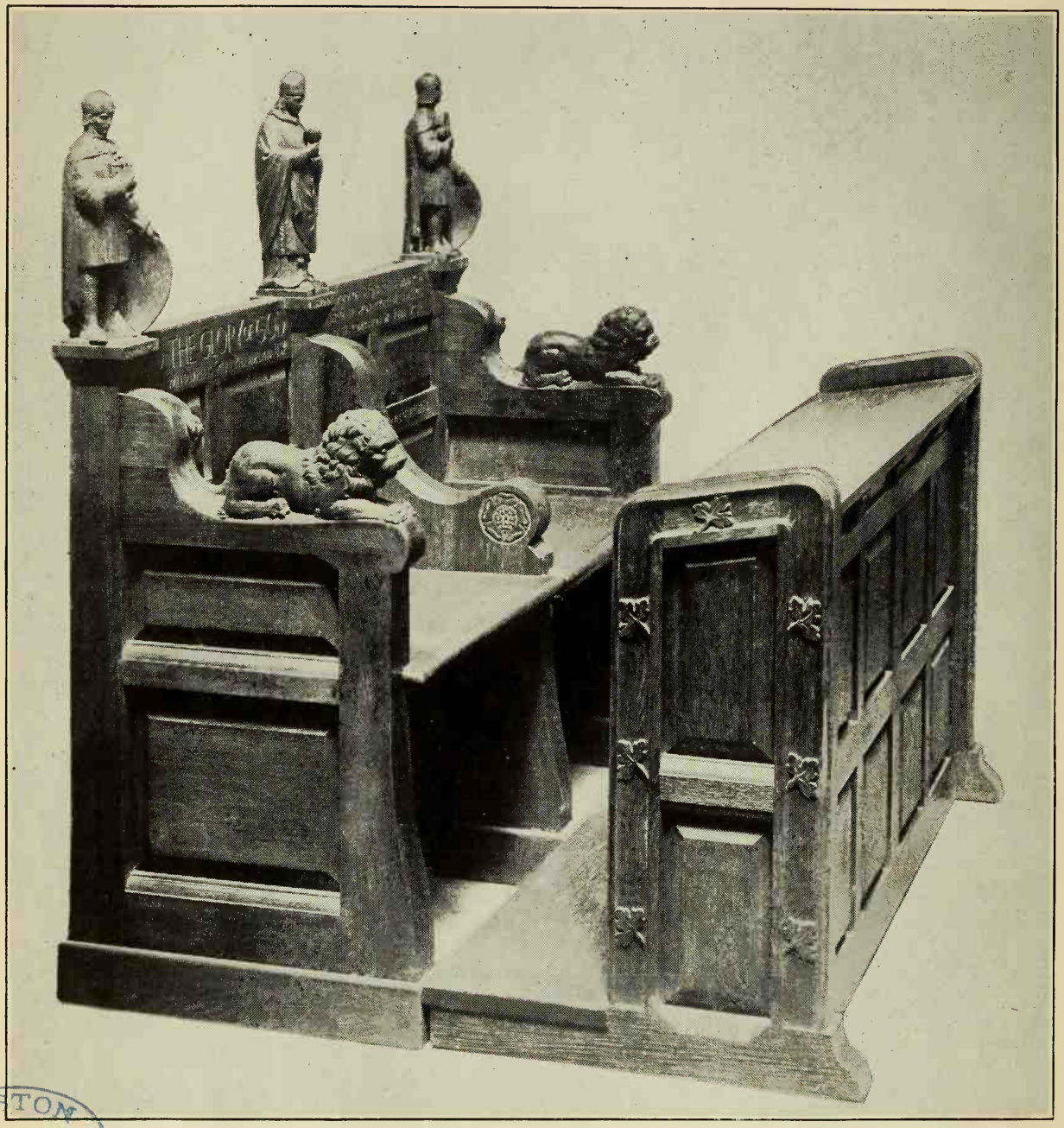
EARLY HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF SCULL OF WALES, ENGLAND AND HOLLAND.

By William Le Hardy, F.S.A.

Compiled from extracts made from original documents, by William Le Hardy, F.S.A., Hardy & Page, 2 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C. 2, where the extracts from the original documents may be examined.



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STALLS IN THE CHANCEL OF BRECON CATHEDRAL, INSCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD

THE GIFT OF WILLIAM ELLIS SCULL,
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

IN MEMORY OF BERNARD NEWMARCH,
BUILDER OF THE SECOND PRIORY: WILLIAM I. REG.
AND OF HIS COMPANION
SIR JOHN SCULL

But Thou, O Lord, shalt endure forever and thy remembrance unto all generations.

FOREWORD.

"The Family of Scull is an ancient one," Lancaster Herald Russell remarked, as he showed me in the College of Arms some of the original old visitations of various counties containing records of members of the Scull family referred to in the first section of this publication.

The compilation of the "Early History of the Scull Family" by William Le Hardy of Lincoln's Inn, London, is the result of his painstaking researches following up any line and examining any documents which might be found in relation to the Scull family from the crypt of Salisbury Cathedral to the palaces and record offices of Holland.

For the extraordinarily careful work in putting together the quantity of data supplied to form the Line in America, and the research made for additional notes, to Miss May Atherton Leach is due all the credit. After waiting ten years for Miss Leach to undertake this work, knowing her great ability and high standing for the same, I now feel fully repaid by the results of my patience in waiting that length of time.

American genealogists as a rule take more interest in American lines than in earlier lines in England, which I feel shows a lack of appreciation of human background and inheritance of good old Saxon blood, which is so much stressed by Dean Inge.

The section of the American line has many footnotes giving collateral branches, whereas they have been omitted from the early English article, though in the latter could be included many ancient and distinguished families.

The following quotation from a letter I received from Lord Brabourne of Mersham Le Hatch, Kent, shows the hopelessness of indefinite expansion and gives an interesting light on the subject of genealogical research:

"Life is not long enough to follow out collaterals when one stops to consider the numbers involved in a geometrical progression backwards of grandmothers through even a dozen

generations, let alone grandfathers. Anyone who really knows his descent in the male line for 500 years or more would, if he were concerned with collaterals, have little difficulty in showing its connexion with almost any family, for the whole population of England in Edward III's reign was only about 2,500,000, of whom perhaps one per cent were members of established families.''

The exhaustive researches of Mr. Le Hardy did not disclose any information regarding the connection of Nicholas Scull, Chief Surveyor of Pennsylvania, with the English line of the Scull family further than the following reference to the Sculls of Bitton in Gloucestershire unearthed by my uncle, Gideon Scull. As Bitton is close to Bristol, from which port Nicholas Scull sailed in 1685 to Philadelphia, and as there is a Nicholas among the Sculls of Bitton, it is very likely that the Chief Surveyor of Pennsylvania was one of the branch of the family referred to below.

John Skull,
of Bitton, Gloucestershire. Circa 1500.

Nicholas Skull,
of Bitton parish, Gloucestershire, bur. 17 March, 1619.

John Skull,
of the parish of Bitton, Gloucestershire, mentioned 1578, and then living. A cadet of the Skulls of Much Cowarne, in Herefordshire. B. circa 1535.

= ———, dau. of Gyles Dymmocke, of Uley, Gloucestershire, whose will is dated 29 Aug., 1557, and Katherine, his wife. A cadet of the family of Dymmocke or Dymoke, of Gloucestershire, King's Champions, of whom Sir John Dymoke, the first King's Champion, m. Margaret, dau. Thomas de Ludlow and Jane Marmion.

John Skull,
of the parish of Brinckworth, Wiltshire. Will dated 1 July, 1610.

= **Alice,**
living 1610.

John Skull,
of the parish of Brinckworth, Wiltshire. Juror in an Inquisition, 1 Sept., 1630.

= **Alice,** ———,
will dated 28 Dec., 1649, of Brinckworth parish.

Gyles Skull,

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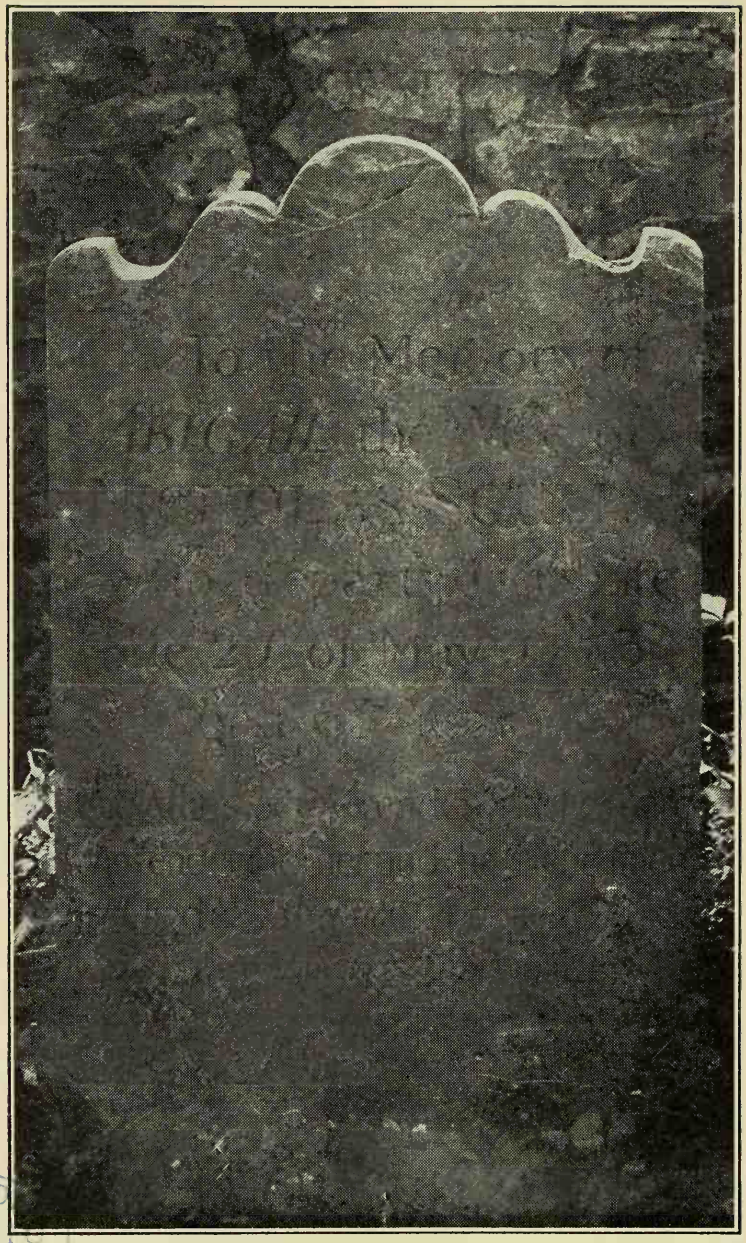
"Nicholas Scull, Chief Surveyor of Pennsylvania, and La-pa-Win-Soe, Chief of the Delaware Tribe of Indians who said after the walking purchase measured with surveyors chain 'Take away iron string. Go home'!"



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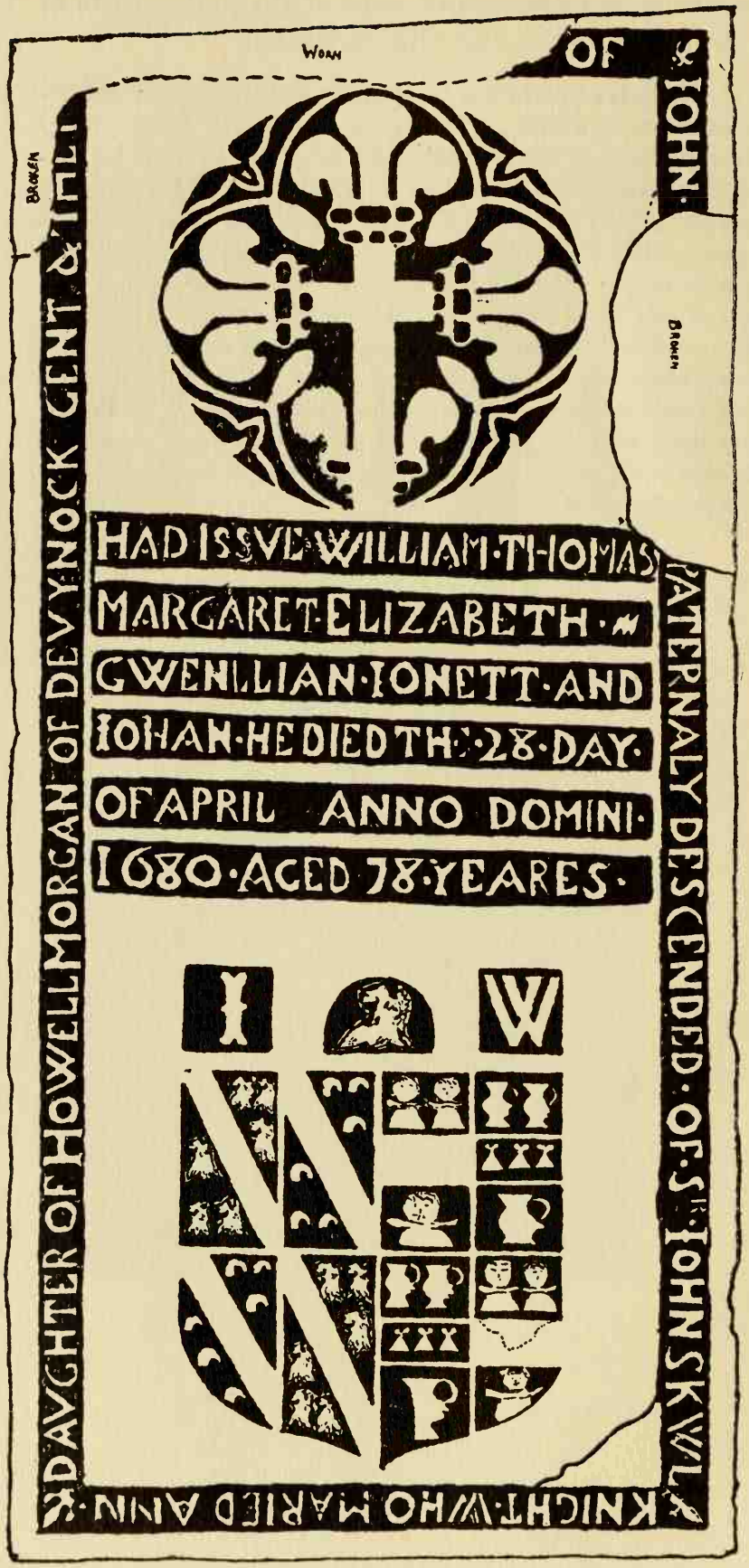
TOMB TO ABIGAIL, THE WIFE OF NICHOLAS SCULL, IN THE SCULL BURYING GROUND AT "CAMP HILL," FT. WASHINGTON

Following is a notation of some of the descendants of Nicholas Scull in America (by Gideon Scull):

"(9) **Nicholas Scull** came to America, as stated, 1685, and had issue: Nicholas, Edward, Jasper, John, James, Joseph and Mary. Joseph Scull, the youngest son, of Philadelphia, had issue, by Deborah his wife, Benjamin Scull, baptized Christ Church, Philadelphia, 13 Nov., 1744; died Philadelphia, 23 July, 1818, who married, Christ Church, Philadelphia, 12 August, 1773, Elizabeth Berry (died April, 1792), and had issue by her (inter al.), Joseph Scull, born Philadelphia, removed to Island of Cuba, and there married to Rosa Andouin in the parish of the City of Guines near Matansas, and their daughter, Margaret Jane, married Jose Francis Pedrose, Marquis de San Carlos de Pedroso, and Mary Leonore married Louis de Brun, Count de Mons in Philadelphia, 1848.

Mary Scull, only daughter of the first Nicholas Scull, married William Biddle who was ancestor to the Biddle family of Philadelphia and father of Nicholas Biddle, U. S. N."

WILLIAM ELLIS SCULL,
Leighton House, Bryn Mawr, Pa., 1930.


WORN
OF
S.IOHN
BROKEN
BROKEN
HAD ISSVE WILLIAM·THOMAS
MARGARET·ELIZABETH·
GWENLLIAN·IONETT·AND
IOHAN·HE DIED TH·28·DAY·
OF APRIL ANNO DOMINI·
1680·AGED 78·YEARES·
I
W
PATERNALY DESCENDED·OF·S.R IOHN·SKYDMORE·KNIGHT·WHO MARIED ANNA·
DAVGHTER OF HOWELL MORGAN OF DEVYNOCK GENT &

CHAPTER I.

In the late eleventh century, history states that Bernard Newmarch, the famous Norman Baron, granted the estates of Bolgoed and Crai, about five miles southwest of Brecon in Brecknockshire, Wales, to his faithful knight, Sir John Scull, or Sgwles, as the name appears in Welsh.

Jones, in his *History of Brecknockshire,* identifies the property granted to Sir John Scull, with the mansion called in his time "Ty Mawr", Glyntarrell.

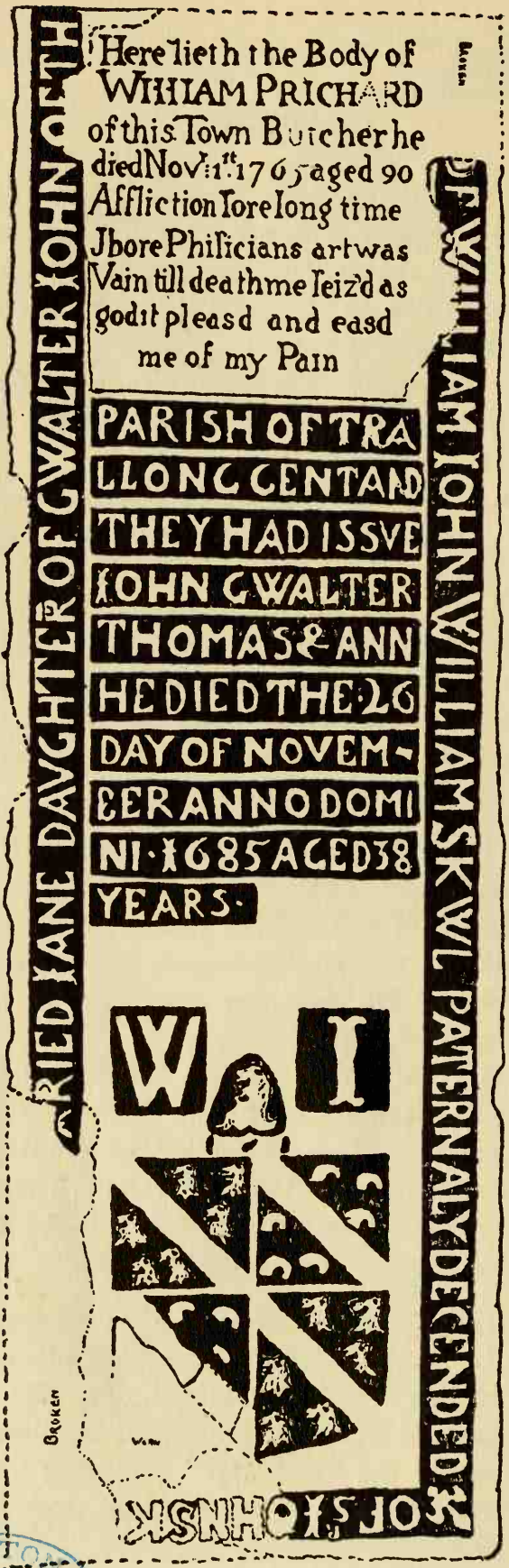
Part of the Abbey and Priory of Brecon was called the "Battle Aisle" because the Priory was attached to Battle Abbey in Sussex, and it is reputed that Sir John Scull was buried in the Battle Aisle of Brecon Priory, but, while there is no reason to doubt this legend, no proof of it has been found.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century two persons were buried in the church of St. John the Evangelist, Brecon, directly descended—as the memorial tablet states—from Sir John Scull. The inscriptions read as under:

(1) ["Here lyeth the body] of John [William Skwl] paternally descended of Sir John Skwl, knight, who married Ann, daughter of Howell Morgan of Devynock, gent, and ————. Had issue William, Thomas, Margaret, Elizabeth, Gwenllian, Jonett and Johan. He died the 28th day of April, Anno Domini 1680, aged 78 years."

(2) ["Here lyeth the body] of William John William Skwl, paternally descended of Sir John S[kwl], knight, ———— [ma]ried Jane, daughter of Gwalter John of Th———— Parish of Trallong Centand. They had issue John, Gwalter, Thomas and Ann. He died the 26th day of November, Anno Domini 1685, aged 38 years."

The duplication and triplication of the Christian name was most unusual in England before the eighteenth century, but can, I think, in this case be explained. In Wales surnames were most unusual except with important families, and a son would merely apply the word "ap" (meaning "son of") to his father's name, and be known by that designation, e. g.



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Ap Howell, Ap Rice etc. Thus the names of the persons commemorated by the memorials would really be "John, son of William Skwl", and "William, son of John, son of William Skwl". John, as we see, must have been born about the year 1602, while William was born in 1647. Neither of these persons have been identified, but the fact that the monuments record the descent from Sir John Scull indicates the pride with which the family regarded its ancestry.

There was a William Scull belonging to the Much Cowarne family who is mentioned as late as 1533, and we shall subsequently read of William Scull, of Westbury, who died in 1563, and it is possible that the persons to whose memory these monuments were erected descended from one of these William Sculls. However this may be, there is authority that the Much Cowarne family claimed descent from Sir John Scull, the knight in Bernard Newmarch's Army.

The only reference to the name of Scull outside Brecknockshire, Herefordshire, or Worcestershire prior to the fifteenth century so far discovered is in a charter dated 1385 to Richard Sculle relating to lands in Essex. (British Museum, Add. charter 19973.)

CHAPTER II.

Life of Sir Walter Scull.

In the visitation by the Heralds for Hereford made in the year 1569, the Scull family—then living at Much Cowarne—recorded their pedigree back to David Scull of Brecon, who must have flourished towards the end of the fourteenth century. He had two sons, Miles and Walter, who became famous in history.

The earliest reference that has been found to Walter Scull is in 1439 when he is included in a commission to try persons indicted of treason in the county of Worcester (Patent Rolls, 17 Henry VI, pt. I, m. 22d). In the same year he was made King's Attorney in all courts "Welsh and English" in the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan in Wales (*ibid.*, m. 9). On his surrender of this he was appointed constable of Cardigan Castle (*ibid.*, 21 Henry VI, part I, m. 35). He was, subsequently, appointed to hold the stewardships of various castles in Wales. In 1445 Walter was made chief Remembrancer to the Exchequer of Ireland (*ibid.*, 23 Henry VI, part I, m. 3), and in the following year steward of Cardigan (*ibid.*, 24 Henry VI, part II, m. 33). In the same year he was appointed a commissioner with the Bishop of Worcester, the Abbot of Evesham and others to treat concerning a loan to the King for peace with the King of France (*ibid.*, 24 Henry VI, part II, m. 29). He must have been knighted between the years 1446 and 1448, as in the latter year he is thus described (*ibid.*, 27 Henry VI, pt. I, m. 3).

In 1448 and 1449, the King granted certain offices in Wales to Sir Walter and his son Hugh (*ibid.*, 27 Henry VI, part I, m. m. 3 and 17). These are the only references we have found to any male issue of Sir Walter, and it will become clear, I think, from subsequent evidence that his son Hugh must have died childless in the lifetime of his father.

Sir Walter Scull is again mentioned in 1451 (*ibid.*, 29 Henry VI, part I, m. 2). From this date onwards until 1461, Eng-

land was thrown into the vortex of the first War of the Roses, in which Sir Walter Scull is reputed to have taken an active part. At any rate, it is significant that no mention is made of him in the patent rolls between the year 1449 and 1460, except in regard to the appointment of his successors, and it is not difficult, therefore, to imagine that he favored the Yorkist cause. This is borne out by the fact that shortly after the accession of the Duke of York as Edward IV in 1461, he was made a Commissioner for the County of Worcester, to raise troops for the protection of the country " against the rebels ", and is therein described as Sir " Walter Skull, knight " (*Ibid.*, 1 Edward IV, part III, m. 27d). In February, 1462 he received the King's pardon (*Ibid.*, part III, m. 7), and a few days later received a grant of the revenue from the counties of Carnarvon and Cardigan (*Ibid.*, part IV, m. 20).

Having been granted lands in Worcester, he obtained in 1464 a royal charter of the Manors of Aleynesmore and Avynsbury in Herefordshire, to him and his wife Frances (*Ibid.*, 4 Edward IV, part II, m. 1).

We learn from a suit in Chancery in 1464 that Sir Walter had been Treasurer of the Household in the reign of Henry VI (E. C. P., 27/151). In 1465 he again received a pardon from Edward IV for all treasons and felonies committed by him (Patent Rolls, 4 Edward IV, part II, m. 9), and in 1468 he and Frances, his wife, received a confirmation of the grant of the Manors of Aleynesmore and Avynsbury (*ibid.*, Edward IV, part II, m. 21).

He married first Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of John Beauchamp, who was widow of John Paunceforte, and of John Wysham. By this marriage he must have shared vast estates which his wife inherited from the Beauchamp family. Margaret is mentioned as wife of Sir Walter Scull in a deed concerning lands in Worcester in 1452. In this document Alice and Margaret, daughters of the said Margaret Scull, are mentioned, but there is no evidence to show whether they were her children by Sir Walter, or by a former husband (F. of F. Worcester, file 27, no. 46). As will be subsequently shown, the probable date of the death of Margaret is 1456. It must have been after 1452 and before 1464 when Sir Walter is mentioned with a wife Frances. His second wife was the

widow of a person named Mulle or Mille, but nothing is known of her first husband.

According to Habington's *Survey of Worcestershire,* there was a monument in the chancel of Holt Church, "raysed from the ground, of painted quartered quarrells of bricke conioyned in one and beeinge Square; at every corner are in letters, Mathew, Marke, Luke, John, and within the yeere of our Lord answearing at every corner beeing 1456". On the side of the tomb are the arms of Scull "Gules, a bend voyded of the feylde between six lions' heades erased or, impaling Beauchamp, videlicet, Gules, a fesse betweene six billets or". This, of course, agrees with what has here been written, and as Sir Walter had married her as an heiress, her arms would be impaled. Probably the tomb would be intended for them both. The date given on the tomb in all probability records the date of the death of Margaret.

Close to this tomb is a white stone engraved *"Hic iacet Johanna Croft una dominarum de la Holt in comitatu Wigorn".* Habington has been unable to read the date of her death, but in a note he suggests it should be 1463, which is probably correct, for in 1472 we find dealings with the manor of Holt by Thomas Croft and Elizabeth, his wife (F. of F. Div. Cos., 76/82). Probably Thomas was the son of Joan Croft. Although local historians seem to take it for granted that Joan Croft was a daughter of Sir Walter Scull and his wife Margaret Beauchamp, I have been unable to find any documentary proof of it, but there can, I think, be very little doubt that Joan Croft was the heiress of Margaret Beauchamp and, consequently, Sir Walter Scull could not have left male issue by her, for had he done so, that male would have been heir in priority to Joan Croft. It seems improbable that Sir Walter left issue by his second wife, Frances, for she mentions no Scull children in her will made in 1483 (P. C. C., 7 Logge).

There is a window in Holt Church also depicting the Arms of Scull impaling Beauchamp which, according to legend, is in memory of Lady Walter Scull, and has recently been generously restored by Mr. Scull, the publisher of this volume.

It is interesting to note that in 1476 we find Sir Walter and his wife, Frances, were party to a conveyance of the manor of Cantele in Norfolk (F. of F. Norfolk, 193/52). This

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SCULL-BEAUCHAMP STAINED GLASS WINDOW. ABOUT 1500.
IN HOLT CHURCH, SEVEN MILES FROM WORCESTER

is the last mention we have found of Sir Walter, but it is known that he was dead when his widow made her will in 1483.

A very exhaustive search of legal documents has been made in Norfolk, but no further connection of the Scull family with that county has been found.

CHAPTER III.

History of the Scull Family of Much Cowarne, Herefordshire.

The Scull pedigree given in the visitation of Hereford, to which reference has already been made, shows that Miles Scull was the elder son of David Scull, and brother of Sir Walter.

The first mention that has been found of Miles is on the patent roll of 1421 with reference to an agreement which he entered into with the King as to the custody and marriage of Joyce, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Edward Charleton of Powys (Patent Roll, 9 Henry VI, part II, m. 2).

From this date onwards he is constantly mentioned as holding a number of important offices down to the year 1458.

It may be inferred from these references that, unlike his brother Sir Walter, he adhered to the Lancastrian cause, and it is possible that he met his death in the Wars of the Roses.

According to the visitation pedigree, he only had one son, William, but it is possible, and even probable, that he had other children whose names are not recorded. William married twice, (1) a daughter of Thomas Walwyn and (2) Joan, whose ancestry is not mentioned.

William was born about the year 1416, but we find very few references to him in original documents, and we do not know the date of his death. His widow Joan brought a complaint in Chancery late in the fifteenth century against John Beryton and her stepson John Scull (E. C. P., 162/22). He left—again according to the pedigree—one child, John.

John Scull is referred to in the records dealing with Much Cowarne, from 1485 to 1515 (E. C. P., 445/9). He died before the year 1519. He also married twice, (1) a daughter of ——— Lygon, (2) Maud, daughter of John Wygmore of Lacton, and widow of Thomas Wylley (E. C. P., 418/24).

We can now read into the contemporary records a most interesting family feud which must have taken place between the children of John by his first wife, i. e., Thomas, William and David, and their step-mother Maud, who had one son, Richard.

Almost immediately after the death of John Scull, his widow Maud commenced a suit in Chancery against her step-sons, claiming that Thomas had defrauded her of her inheritance (E. C. P., 445/9).

We do not learn the result of this action, but Thomas obviously decided to sever his connection with Much Cowarne, and both he and his brother William moved to Wiltshire.

About this date the important wool trade was flourishing in the west of England, of which Trowbridge and Westbury were recognized centres, and it was probably this that influenced them to move to Westbury.

David Scull, the third brother, was a chantry priest of St. Mary Magdalen, Hereford. He was party to a sale of land with his brother William in 1532 (F. of F. Hereford, Bu. 15. 85/29), and there was a dispute as to money said to be due from him, a short while after his death (E. C. P., 1003/13).

Thomas was returned as a taxpayer in Much Cowarne from 1524 to 1547, after which date his name completely drops out. (Lay Subsidy Rolls 117/89-197.) He is mentioned as selling land there in 1539 and 1542, and it is evident that about the year 1548 he had entirely severed his connection with his ancestral Herefordshire estate.

Thomas married his wife Alice before 1539, but the date of her death is not known, and he himself was buried at Westbury in 1563. (Parish Register, Westbury.)

According to the parish registers, two sons of Thomas Scull were baptized at Westbury in 1558 and 1560, but it is probable that these were the grandchildren of Thomas of Much Cowarne.

We find no reference to the burial of William Scull in the Westbury Registers, but in his will, dated 1563, he is described as of Leigh, a small hamlet of Westbury. He left two sons, John and William, to whom he bequeaths his sheep. Apparently Perine, his wife, had died some years before, as he left a wife, Mary, who survived (Will. Deanery of Sarum Reg. 1, folio 32).

The descendants of Richard Scull, the step-brother of Thomas, William and David, remained in Much Cowarne. For the purposes of this volume it is not necessary to enlarge on their history. It is quite evident that at the time of the Heralds' visitation in 1683 this branch was quite convinced

that they were the senior line, and as such, entitled to bear the Scull arms, but this may be explained by the fact that the descendants of Thomas Scull, who were really of the senior branch, had long been settled abroad.

In 1556 we find a conveyance of land made between Richard Scull and John Paunceforte. (F. of F. Hereford 153.) It is reputed that the Scull family owned the house which even to the present day is known as Paunceforte Court. It is marked by a modern building adjoining the site of the old house, near Much Cowarne Church. The Sculls eventually sold the property called Leighton Court to the Foxes (the owners of other property in this parish) who sold to the Reids, and quite recently it was held by Colonel Bourne, the grandfather of the famous Oxford stroke.

Living at Westbury at the same date as we know the brothers Thomas and William settled there, we find the family of Harman.

The name Harman had an Irish origin, dating back to the stormy days of the great O'Neils of Ulster, and several branches of this family are known to have settled in England. A family of Dutch origin, spelled Herman, had settled in Norwich as early as 1449, members of which were described as "aliens" or as "Dutch", having come over for the purposes of trading, mainly, in wool and cloth for which Norfolk was famous (Lay Subsidies, Norfolk, E. 179, 149/147).

The Harman family abounded in Norfolk in the seventeenth century, as a study of the tax returns will show, but I cannot find any connection between the Scull family and Norfolk, except that Sir Walter Scull sold lands there in the fifteenth century, but those he held in right of his wife (Feet of Fines, Norfolk 193, No. 53).

I have examined the tax returns and parish registers of the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford and Somerset, from 1550 to 1600, and find that while the name Harman is very scarce, there was a large and flourishing family at Westbury, which continued for some generations.

As will subsequently be seen, a Harman Scull appears at the Hague in 1596, and I submit with much confidence that either Thomas or Robert Scull, the sons of Thomas; or John or William, the sons of William, married into the Harman family of Westbury and named their eldest son Harman. Harman is not to be confused with the Dutch name Herman.

It will be remembered that, at the close of the sixteenth century, a very close alliance existed between England and the Low countries, as both were bound together in their opposition to the influence of Rome, as exploited by the then powerful Spanish nation.

The Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favorite courtier, headed an expedition to the Low countries in 1585. This was not successful, and a number of Leicester's army deserted in Holland and remained in that country.

The trade connection between this country and Holland had been tremendously developed, and many sons of good families joined Leicester in the hope of gain and profit in that country.

Thus, we leave the Scull families in England and follow up their history in Holland, and subsequently in America, but before doing so I am dealing in a brief chapter with the branches of the family which are found in other parts of England.

CHAPTER IV.

History of the Scull Family in Other Parts of England in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

Much has been said of the Sculls inhabiting Much Cowarne, and we have dealt fairly fully with Sir Walter Scull who lived in Worcestershire but who left no male heirs. We now have to see how other members of the family were scattered about England in other counties. We have already seen that the Much Cowarne property did not always descend to the eldest son, and that there is every probability that William Scull, the son of Miles Scull, and John, his son, had brothers from whom some of the branches I am about to mention, most likely, descended.

I must take this opportunity of reminding my readers that I have made fairly exhaustive searches of documents dealing with the counties of Hereford, Gloucester, Worcester, Wilts, Somerset, etc., and I am convinced that all Sculls holding land in those countries between the years 1550 and 1620 have come under my notice, and it is also most likely that all those who are noticed are descended from the Much Cowarne family, although I readily point out that I can supply no proof of their descent.

In Worcestershire we find no trace of the family after the decease of Sir Walter Scull, and no mention of them occurs in Somersetshire. I have obtained no reference to the family in Herefordshire, except at Much Cowarne, with which I have already dealt.

There are, of course, various mentions of the family in London, but these I can in no way connect with the Herefordshire branch, and those which I have found at a date which is too late to be of interest to us, appear to be connected with Berkshire. The family were connected with Berkshire as early as 1499 when William Skulle and John Skulle and Joyce his wife bought lands in Clewer and elsewhere (F. of F. Berks, 13/88, No. 33).

In Gloucestershire, some isolated references are found in Bristol and Bitton, and a Richard Scull, with a wife Agnes, is mentioned at Slimbridge. Maurice Scull, of Stroud, Rodborough and London, a tailor or tucker, is mentioned in 1598. Mathew Scull, of Stanley, a clothier, is mentioned in the same year. Other persons named Scull are found at Bolton and Alceston.

I have dealt with the family at Westbury, in Wiltshire, and there is another branch found at Brinckworth, about twenty miles to the north of Westbury. In this parish we find Margery Scull in 1547 and 1567, John from 1571-1600, Maud in 1571, William and his wife Joan in 1624, and Alice. There are also Sculls to be found at Ramsbury, a village not far from Brinckworth and on the borders of Berkshire. Edward or Edmund Skull appears in 1595 aged 56, who states that he was born at Cirencester. Thomas Scull is mentioned there from 1576-1619, and Elizabeth in 1571. While I am strongly of the opinion that this branch was in some way connected with the Much Cowarne family, I am unable to give any definite information on the subject, neither can I find anything to suggest that the family in Holland had any direct descent from Brinckworth.

Apart from these references, I have failed to find any mention of the name up to 1620, which shows that it is comparatively scarce.

CHAPTER V.

History of the Scull Family in Holland Before their Emigration to America.

A family of Scholl, or Schol, in Holland, had been established in that country for many centuries, when Harman Scholl first made his appearance from England at the Hague in 1596. Grants of Arms to a Family of Scholl have been recorded (1) Schol of Brielle; on a field or, a swimming plaice proper, (2) Schol of Gueldres; on a field azure, three swimming plaices argent. The pedigrees of these families have been recorded in the Aachener Wappen un Genealogien, the Heralds College of Holland. There is no connection with either of these families and that of Harman Scull.

It is, perhaps, necessary to enlarge upon the very close connection which existed between England and Holland from the fifteenth century onwards. The Dutch immigration to Norfolk, in the middle of the fifteenth century, has been proved by the tax returns already mentioned in this report.

A century later the wars with Spain commenced, in which England heartily co-operated with the Low countries. The first expedition was made in 1576, when a force was sent from England, and in the year 1585 Robert, Earl of Leicester, was given command of the army in Holland, and proclaimed Governor of the United Provinces. The expedition was a failure, and Leicester was recalled in 1587. The official correspondence between the home government and the Commissioners in Holland, and the records which are preserved in private collections in England, throw much light on the history and nature of these expeditions.

It is perfectly clear that these expeditions attracted a numper of persons of good birth, who enlisted as nothing more than mercenaries. They realized the importance of Holland as a trading ally, and of the influence of Leicester as Commander of the force. The records clearly show that desertions took place abundantly; in fact, so pronounced were they that regu-

lations were later made, compelling English subjects to serve only in English regiments.

Unfortunately, there is practically no record of the troops who went to the Low countries at this date, but I have little doubt that it was on this expedition that Harman Scull first visited the Hague, and it was from this beginning that he made his permanent settlement in Holland.

The complications in Harman Scull's settlement must be considered. He was probably a deserter, and although the English troops were temporarily withdrawn after Leicester's failure, another very important force was sent a few years later. Had any deserter borne an English name, he would have run the risk of recognition and punishment. Consequently, on his arrival in Holland, Harman Scull became Harman Scholl. The "Sch" is pronounced hard in Dutch and phonetically corresponds with the English spelling "Sk" or "Sc". This variation of the English name has a later simile. When Francis Scull, his kinsman and a member of the Much Cowarne family, went to Holland in 1651, he is described as "Francis Scholl from England" (Gemenle Aschief, The Hague, Holland. Index to marriages, 25 June, 1651). The change from Scull to Scholl may therefore be looked upon as perfectly normal.

I give below my convictions in regard to the English ancestors of Harman Scull.

(1) The connection between the Sculls and the Harmans at Westbury, in Wiltshire.

(2) The fact that wherever Harman Scull is mentioned in Dutch records, his name appears as "Harman Scholl", in spite of the custom of the country to add the christian name of the father, with the word "sen" (son of) as an ending, e. g., Peter Jansen Scholl = Peter, son of Jan Scholl, and Jan Petersen Scholl = Jan, son of Peter Scholl. In no case does Harman Scholl add a second name.

(3) The fact that when, three generations later, Peter Jansen Scull emigrated to New Amsterdam, or New York, he named his first son David, after, no doubt, the first person whose name appeared in the Visitation Pedigree.

(4) The fact that, as soon as New Amsterdam became a British colony, Peter Jansen Scholl resumed the English spelling of the name of Scull.

I will now relate the history of the family in Holland, as far as I have been able to trace it, down to the time of the settlement in New York.

As has already been stated, Harman Scholl purchased a house in the Hague, in 1596.

He was married to Maritzen Willems (or Mary Williams), and had a son, Peter Harmansen Scholl, who was born at Brielle and married, in 1606, Marice Matthysdr van Nyenhoven. The date of his marriage would suggest that his father came over to Holland with one of the early expeditions, and that he married at the age of eighteen or nineteen years.

His eldest son, Jan Petersen Scholl, had a distinguished career in the Royal Household, and is first mentioned in the service of the Prince of Orange, in 1640. The Prince was then Frederick Henry, son of William, first Duke of Nassau. Frederick Henry died in 1647, and was succeeded by his son, William, second Duke of Nassau and Prince of Orange.

Jan Petersen Scholl had been promoted Steward by 1645, and references to him were found in the Dutch records, down to the year 1649. He was appointed to control parts of the Royal Estate, and large sums of money passed through his hands. In an undated document (probably *circa* 1639) at the Hague we find his petition for a reward for bringing the good news of the birth of a child to her Highness. (Document at the Hague, States General No. 7403.) The Princess would be the wife of Frederick Henry mentioned above.

He married Ann Claesdr van Soelen, of a distinguished family, and must have died before 1652, for in that year we find her mentioned as a widow.

He entered into a wager with General Geerit Van Ness, not to drink any brandy or smoke any tobacco for a given period.

Once again, the connection between England and Holland during the period when Jan Petersen Scholl was attendant upon the Royal Household is important. William, second Prince of Orange, married Mary, daughter of King Charles I of England, in 1642.

Jan Petersen Scholl left a son, Peter Jansen Scholl, who was born at the Grootkirk at the Hague in 1634. He emigrated to New Amsterdam and married there Grietje Prevoost, in 1661. He had five children:

(1) Annetje, named after her grandmother, born 1662.
(2) Grietje, named after her mother, born 1664.
(3) David (named after the first person appearing in the Much Cowarne pedigree), born 1666.
(4) John, named after his grandfather, born 1671.
(5) Peter, named after his father (date of birth unknown).

From this date the records of the family have been preserved in America, and it will be my pleasant duty to hand over the task of showing the descent from Peter Jansen Scholl to those who have undertaken this interesting history in America.

Origin of the Name.

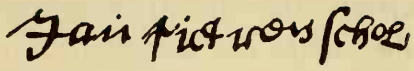
The origin of the name Scull is probably Scandinavian or Saxon and forms of it are found in many countries: In Wales, Sgwles; in England and in Ireland, Skull, Scull, Scoll, and Scule; and in Holland, Schuyl, Schooll, Schole and Schol, Schoel and Schell.

The name of "Skule" appears in Wheaton's *History of the Northmen,* so that it is not improbable that some of the name entered into the train of Rollo into Normandy, about the year 900 A. D., and later possibly with William the Conqueror to England.

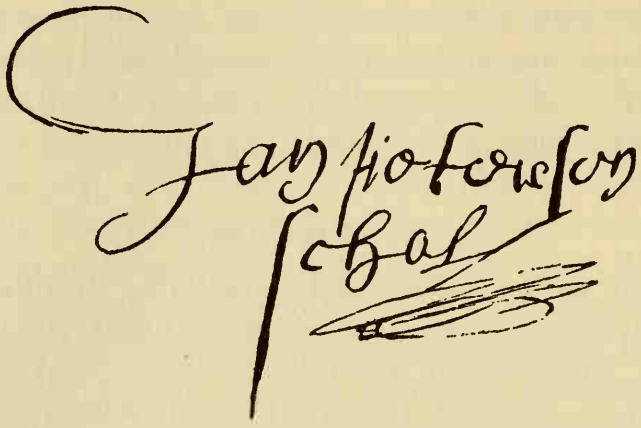
We find mention in history of Skule, son of Tostig, a Norwegian, who came to England before the Conquest.

In England we find the word appearing as part of the name of a place, e. g., Sculcoates near Hull in Yorkshire and Sculthorpe in Norfolk, while in Ireland Scullabogue in Wexford, Sculloge Gap between Carlow and Wexford, Scullogestown in Kildare, and Skull or Sckull in Cork, are to be noted. There can be little doubt that some of the places have acquired their names from some connection with a Skull, i. e., the bone of the head, but in others we may find a different derivation. In mediæval English the word Scull is used in various senses, i. e., the bone of the head; a cockboat; an oar; a shell and a shoal. Holinshead speaks of "skulles of herrings", and Lilley mentions a "scul of pheasants".

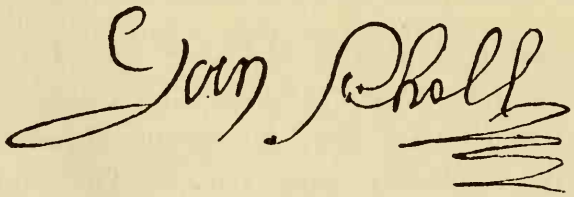
In Dutch it means a fish. There is also a French word "escuille" which bears a meaning allied to that of a shell, and we may perhaps trace another variation of the word in "Scollope".



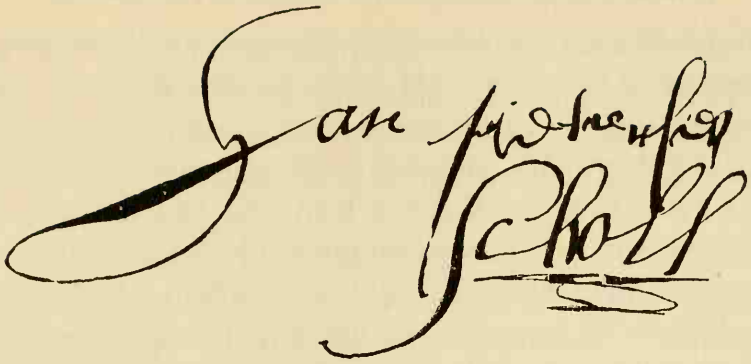
No. 1. August 12, 1641. Signature before Notar. Dirk v. Schoonderwert. Here appears Jan Pieterson Schol, page-in-waiting of the Princess of Orange.



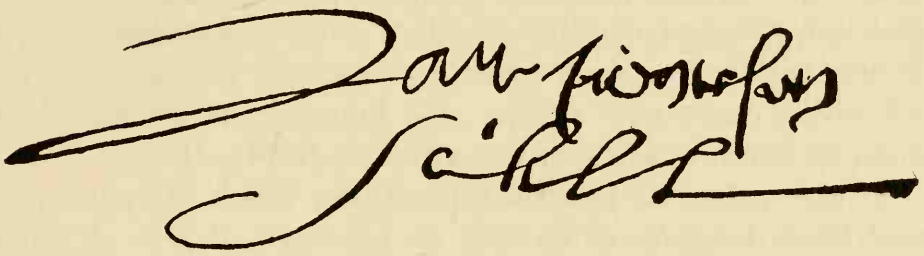
No. 2. March 12, 1645. Signature before Notar. Dirk v. Schoonderwert. Jan de Vos, workmaster at Delft, transported to Johan Pieterson Scholl, Steward of the Prince of Orange, ⅓ of 8,000 guilders.



No. 3. March 28, 1647. Signature before Notar. Gerrit Syron v. Olderson. Jan Pieterson Schol, Steward of the Princess of Orange for himself and authorized by Dirch Claes v. Soelen, Secretary to Waddinxveen, given a power of attorney to Willem Roomers, Not. at the Hague, to cash the wages earned by Cornelius Claes v. Winsveen for his service in the East Indies.



No. 4. December 14, 1647. Signature before Notar. W. Rietraet. Contract between Jan Pieterson Schol and Nicolaes Henrick Smyers.



No. 5. February 22, 1648. Signature before Notar. W. Rietraet. Compact between Jan Pieterson Schol, Steward of the Prince of Orange, and Geerit van Nes, about abstaining from smoking tobacco and drinking brandy.

History and Legends of Bernard Newmarch.

Bernard Newmarch (de Novo Mercato or de Neufmarche) was the son of Geoffrey. He came over to England with the Conqueror, and his name appears as witness to two chanters to Battle Abbey. He married a daughter of Osbert, son of Richard Fitzscrop, the Norman lord who had built his castles in Herefordshire before the Conquest. Bernard himself settled in Herefordshire, and during the rebellion of the Norman Lords against William Rufus, he joined Roger de Lacy and Ralph de Mortimer, and with a large number of men from Herefordshire and Shropshire, and with allies from Wales, he marched on Worcester. His army was there repulsed and defeated by the troops defending that city, urged on by Bishop Wulfstan. About the year 1093, Bernard Newmarch undertook the conquest of "Breckeiniog", or Brecknockshire as it is now called, and built himself a castle in Brecon on a site where the castle now stands. He founded the Priory of St. John at Brecknock which was allied to Battle Abbey.

To strengthen his interest amongst the Welsh, Bernard married Nest, daughter of Griffith ap Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, but although he gave some small portions of land to the conquered Welshmen, which in those days was considered a very liberal thing to do, most of Brecknockshire was parceled out amongst his Norman followers.

The well-known legend is related by Giraldus and Odericus in regard to the matrimonial affairs of Bernard Newmarch. His second wife Nest was the daughter of Nest, daughter of Gruffydd and Ealdgarth, who was granddaughter of Aelfgar, the step-daughter of King Harold. One night the eldest son and heir of Nest, the wife of Bernard Newmarch, named Mahel, observed one of the soldiers leaving his mother's apartment, and severely chastised him for such conduct. The mother was so furious at his interference that she went to King Henry I and related that Mahel was not the son of her husband, and was not, therefore, the lawful heir. The King promptly disinherited him and gave the eldest daughter, Mary, in marriage to Milo FitzWalter, of Gloucester, the Constable of England, who was afterwards created Earl of Hereford, and thus the honor of Brecknock passed from the Newmarch family.

The Invasion of the Normans.

From *Legends and Stories of Brecknockshire,* by Hon. Mabel Baily.

In the year 1090 Rhys ap Teddyr, Prince of South Wales, "was slain by the Frenchmen who inhabited Brecknockshire" at a place near Brecon, which is still called Battle in memory of the event.

The "Frenchmen" here mentioned were a swarm of Norman freebooters who came to England with William the Conqueror; they were under the command of Bernard de Newmarch, who probably knew the country well, for he had been living for some time at Talgarth. He now established himself at Brecon, where he built a castle, and (by the advice of his confessor Rofera, a monk of Battle Abbey) made atonement for his sins by founding and liberally endowing the Benedictine Priory of St. John the Evangelist, which he constituted a cell of Battle Abbey.

Sir Wilfrid Sculle . Kt. of Smasham
Castle . was a mighty man of valour . and
was not without reason . somewhat feared
by his neighbours .

A.D. 1066.

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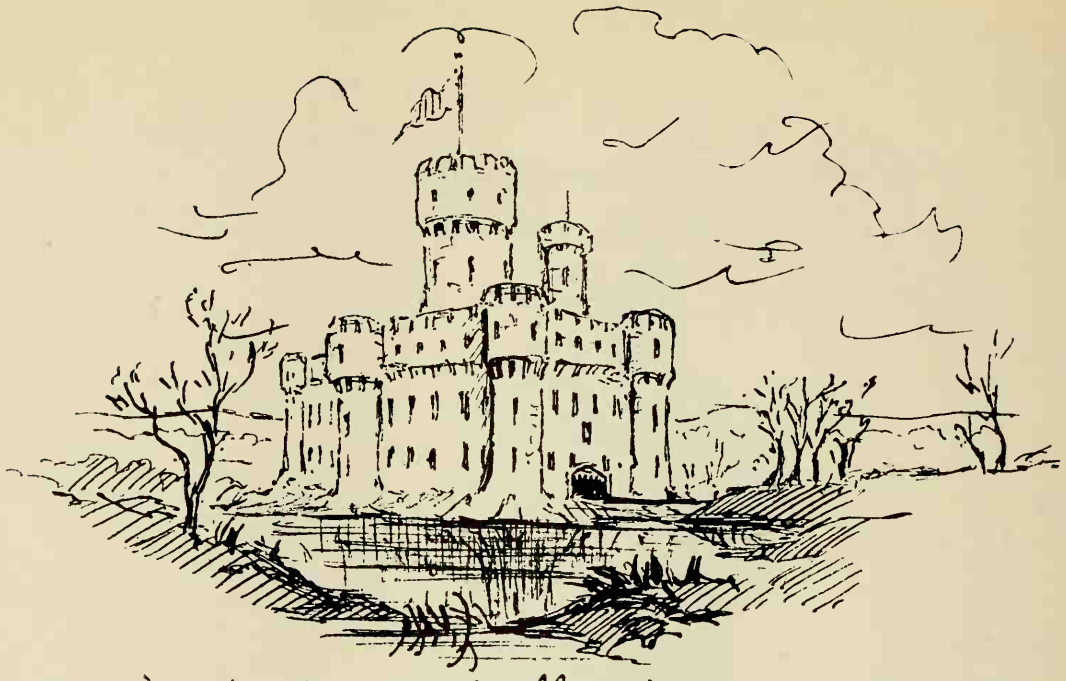

And in the Family dwelling it was strength which was required, not beauty.

And as time rolled on, Sir Rupert de Sculle was seized with a desire to go to the Crusades in Palestine.

So he went!

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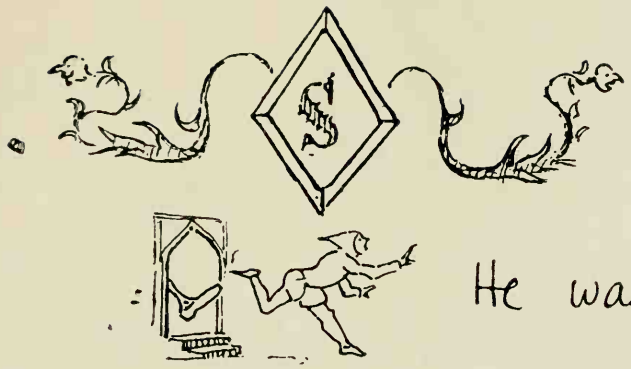
And then Sir Robin Sculle (surnamed the Hooded),
played a practical joke on his King; and so,



He was OUTLAWED!

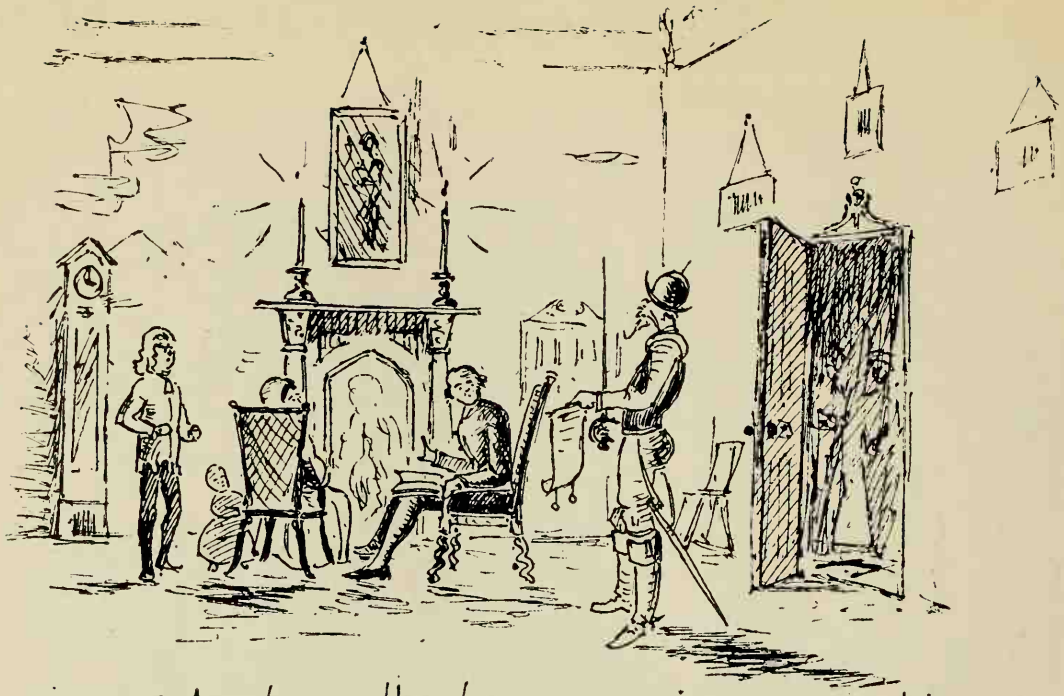
And he had to leave the family mansion and live in a Cave.

But Sir Hugh fought well for his Country, and the family prestige rose.
N.B. His daughter thinks the portrait is just like him.

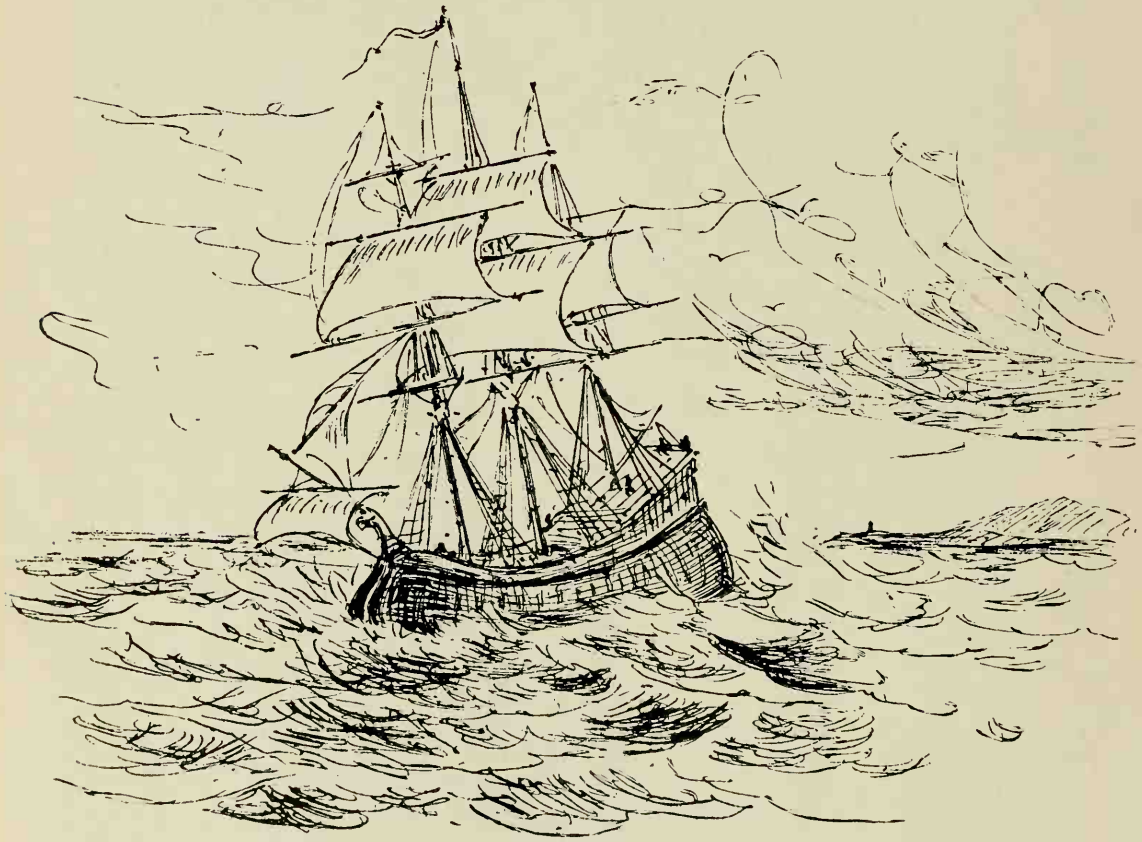
So he built a Country House in Kent.

And kept Christmas in the good old Style!

But
Sir David
preferred
the peaceful
Arts, and
studied much

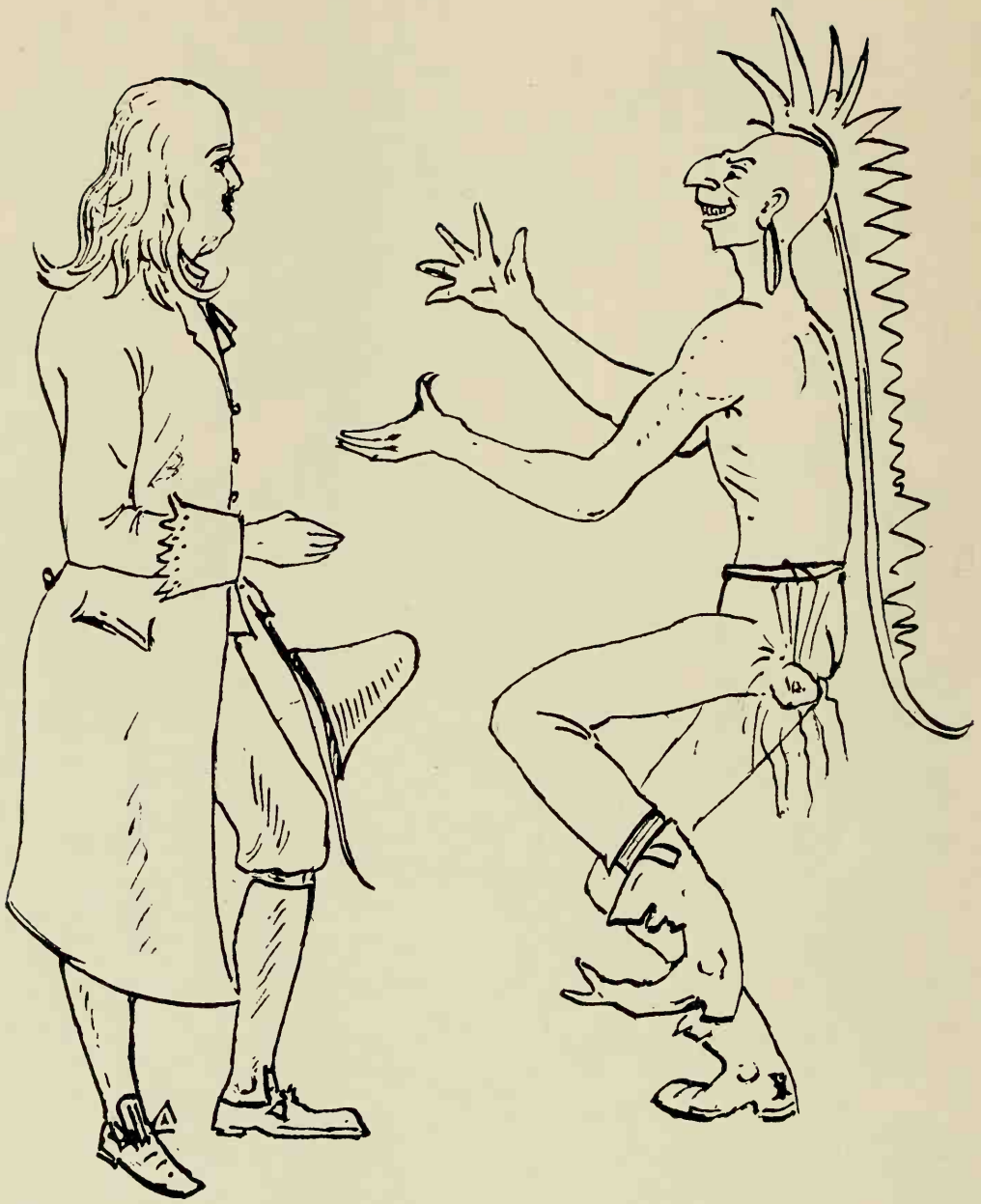


Wherefore He became wise, and his religious opinions differed from other peoples, so that the King kept worrying him with Warrants.



So he departed for other Shores in the good Ship "Mayflower".

And he built him a home in the primaeval forest, and chopped wood



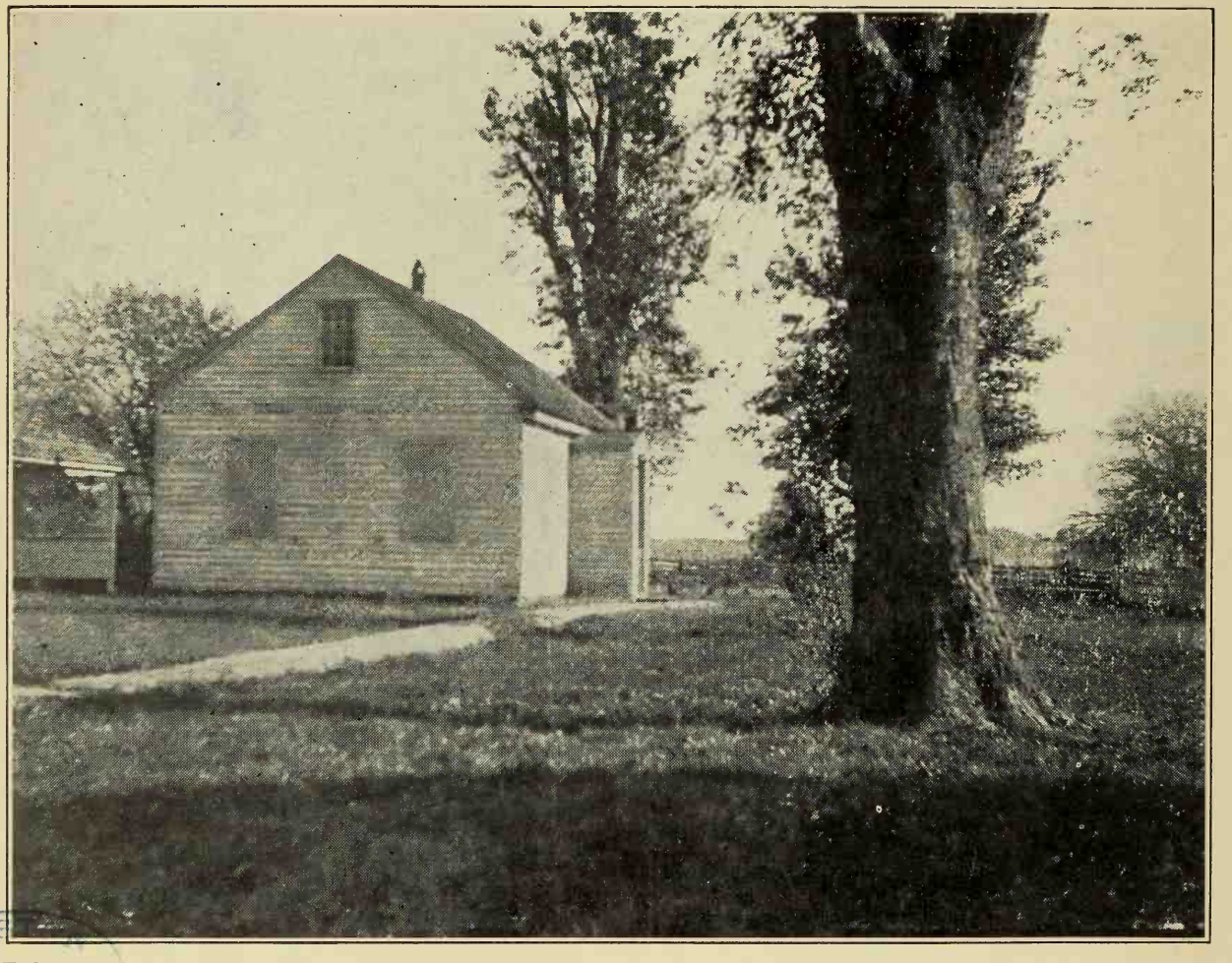
And he got on very friendly terms with the noble red man.

Sketches by Walter Delaplain Scull

WALTER DELAPLAIN SCULL

Artist, and Aviator in the English Army.

Notes on the Scull Family *of* New York, New Jersey *and* Pennsylvania



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MEETING HOUSE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, WOODSTOWN, NEW JERSEY

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Notes on the Scull Family of New York New Jersey and Pennsylvania

BY WILLIAM ELLIS SCULL.

PIETER JANSEN SCHOLL, the propositus of the Scull family of this monograph, was in New Amsterdam in 1661, where his name was indifferently written Schoel, Shull, Schuyl, Scholt, Skull. In March of that year he was a plaintiff with Abel Hardenbroeck in a suit at law against Coenraet Ten Eyck.*

On November 26, 1661, at his marriage to Margaretje, daughter of David Provoost,† he is described, on the records

* *Court Minutes of New Amsterdam,* iii, 275 *et seq.*

† DAVID PROVOOST, born Amsterdam, Holland, 10 August, 1608; came to New Amsterdam before April, 1639, perhaps with Governor Kieft and his company in March, 1638. He was a trader of the Dutch West India Company, 1640; commissary of provisions, tobacco inspector, commissary at Fort Good Hope, Hartford, Connecticut, where the Dutch maintained against the English a separate and independent government, 1642. He returned to New Amsterdam in 1647. He was schoolmaster, notary, attorney, counsellor, commissioner and commander of military forces. His name is at the head of the list, 2nd February, 1652, of the last Board of *Nine Men* who were, says Dr. O'Callaghan, "The immediate precursors of the Burgomasters and Scheppens, and of a municipal form of government in the City of New Amsterdam. They were the chosen representatives of the entire commonalty, and it was declared in their commissions that what they did should be the act of the whole people." They held their sessions in David Provoost's school-room. He was also a member of the Governor's Council and in 1654 was schout fiscal of the Brooklyn district; and in May, 1655, schout or temporary secretary to the three Dutch towns, Breuckelen, Amersfoort [Flatlands] and Midwout [Flatbush], all of which were included in the Brooklyn district. He died 3 January, 1656, leaving a widow, Grietje or Margaretta Gillis. Her name is frequently spelled in the records:

of the Collegiate Dutch Church of New Amsterdam, as of the Hague.

At the Grand Church of the Hague, Pieter Jansen Scholl was baptized April 18, 1634, the son of Jan Pietersen Scholl and Annetje Claesdr van Soelen. He was preceded in Holland by three generations of Scholls and, in England, by a long line of ancestors whose patronymic was variously spelled Schuyl, Scholt, Schoel, Skull, Scull.

The Holland ancestors, proved by documentary evidence are briefly:

HARMEN SCHOLL, who, for a time of Brielle, a town just south of the Hook of Holland, purchased a house at the Hague in 1596, and there died in 1604. By his wife Maritgen Willems he had several children, among them:

PIETER HARMENSEN SCHOLL, born at Brielle; married Maria Matthysdr van Nyenhoven, 21 May, 1606, and, among other issue had:

JAN PIETERSEN SCHOLL, who was attached to the household of the Prince of Orange between 1640-1649, and deceased *circa* 1652. In 1647, he was appointed forrester of Etten and de Leur with Nicolaes Henric Smyers. The last occasion on which his signature is found, is in 1649, in connection with Dirck Claesr van Soelen, his brother-in-law. In 1652, Annetje Claesdr van Soelen, widow of Jan Pietersen Scholl, acknowledged house-rent debt to Cornelia Nies, widow of the late General Carel Nies. The baptismal Registers of the Grand Church, Hague, show several children of Jan Pietersen Scholl and his wife Annetje Claesdr as there baptized, and in 1634, Pieter Jansen Scholl, the propositus before mentioned.

Pieter Jansen Scholl of New Amsterdam took a more or less active part in the affairs of the little town. When in February, 1664, the burghers and inhabitants were taxed for the " fortification of the city " he was assessed 100 florins. A few months later the Dutch Colony passed under English

Jellis, Jellisen, Yilus and Yelsij. She was probably married in Holland and emigrated with her husband. She was the daughter of Gillis Jansen Verbrugge and Barbara Schut. In March, 1643, David Provoost gave to Gillis Jansen Verbrugge a power of attorney to receive an inheritance accruing to his wife by the decease of her uncle in France, of which country she was probably a native. She was living 29 July, 1701, when she acknowledged a deed to her son, Jonathan Provoost of a house and lot "on the east side of the great street, formerly called the Prince graft" [Broad Street].—*Cf.* Bergen's *Kings County Settlers; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* Volume VI. p. 3 *et seq.; Prévost-Provoost-Provost Family Record,* New York, 1895.

control, 4 September, 1664. About this time he resided on Hoogh straat * and may have continued there as late as 13 August, 1671, when his son David was baptized at New Amsterdam.† There is, however, some evidence to indicate that he was living in Brooklyn in 1667, as on 20 August, 1667, he and Denys Isaack Van Sartervelt, " honest persons " were witnesses to a deposition involving property. On 27 November, 1668, he sold a house and lot in Flatbush and was a party to a deed for land there, 27 August, 1677.‡

In 1673, his name appears on the Hempstead census as Peter Janse Schol § and at this Long Island settlement the remainder of his life was apparently spent. Of his homestead lands on the " south woods " he conveyed fifty acres to his " beloved son-in-law," Hendrick Mandeville, by deed of 14 June, 1684,|| and died before 31 December, 1697.¶

The entry of his marriage to Margaritje Provoost, already alluded to, reads: 26 Novemb., 1661. Pieter Janszen Scholt, Uÿt den Hage, en Grietje Provoost, Uÿt't Vlacke bosch.** She was baptized at the New York Dutch Church, 24 February, 1641. According to Edwin R. Purple, in his *Sketch of David Provoost of New Amsterdam and Some of his Descendants,* a patent for 20 morgens, about 40 acres, located in Midwout, Flatbush, Long Island, was issued to her 9 May, 1660. It is possible that this patent was to her mother of the same name.

Children of Pieter Jansen and Grietje (Provoost) Scholt, the first four baptized at the New York Dutch Church. The sons, John and Peter, reverted to the English spelling of their surname, while David, and many of his descendants, adhered to the Dutch form.

1. i. ANNETJE,[2] baptized 16 July, 1662; died before 21 April, 1699; married, as first wife, Hendrick Mandeville, or de Mandeville, 18 July, 1680, a land owner at Hempstead and a patentee of Pacquenack or Pompton Plains, New Jersey. Through her

* *Court Minutes of New Amsterdam,* vol. V, 32, 222.

† *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York.*

‡ Conveyances, Brooklyn, Kings County, book ii, 179. See *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* vol. LIV, 306.

§ Bergen, op. cit., 256.

|| *Hempstead Town Records.*

¶ *Ibid.,* Liber D, 55. Printed Records, vol. ii, 171-2.

** *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York.*

†† *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* vol. vi, 4.

son, David de Mandeville,* she had a line of descendants † who had large land holdings on both banks of the Hudson as far north as Poughkeepsie. Her great-granddaughter Hannah Mandeville married Daniel Birdsall, and their family residence, the famous Birdsall House at Peekskill, is said to have sheltered more American officers during the Revolution than perhaps any other house in the Colonies.‡

ii. GRIETJE, baptized 24 Sept., 1664.

2. iii. JOHN, baptized 15 Oct., 1666; died 8 April, 1748.

iv. DAVID, bapt. 13 Aug., 1671; removed to the Raritan, New Jersey.

3. v. PETER, died Oct., 1739; married (2) Jane Mott.

2. JOHN [2] SCULL (*Peter Jansen* [1]), baptized at New Amsterdam, 15 October, 1666; died at Great Egg Harbor, 8 April, 1748.§ He sold his lands at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1691 and about 1695, possibly somewhat earlier, removed to West Jersey. On 29 November of that year, being then described as late of Long Island, he purchased of Thomas Budd of Philadelphia two hundred and fifty acres of land at Great Egg Harbor in two lots, "one between the marsh next to the Sound, Peter Cowanover and Patconck Creek; the other between said marsh, Jonas Valentine and Patconck Creek." || He acquired other land and became identified with public affairs in the young settlement. In May, 1701, he was appointed special tax assessor for Egg Harbor.¶ On 26 January, 1717,** he was commissioned Justice of the Peace and of the Courts of Gloucester County and doubtless served many years in such capacity.

This was the period of exodus from the Long Island towns to the greater opportunities of the Delaware River and Jersey coast-line. Of the pioneers some had the urge of the whaling industry, one of the most lucrative of early eighteenth-century avocations, whales being numerous from Sandy Hook to the Capes of the Delaware. Others of the pioneers were members

* The Marquis de Chastelleux notes in his *Travels in North America* of 1780 that, "Approaching Pompton, I was astonished at the degree of perfection to which agriculture is carried." Continuing, he draws especial attention to the well-cultivated and fertile lands of "the Mandeville brothers, whose father was a Dutchman and cleared the farms his sons now till."—Harland, *Some Colonial Homesteads and their Stories.*

† See *Yellis Jansen de Mandeville of Garderen, Holland, and Greenwich Village on Manhattan Island, and Some of His Descendants: New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* xxxviii, 284 *et seq.*

‡ Roebling, *Journal of the Reverend Silas Constant, Philadelphia,* 1901, 257.

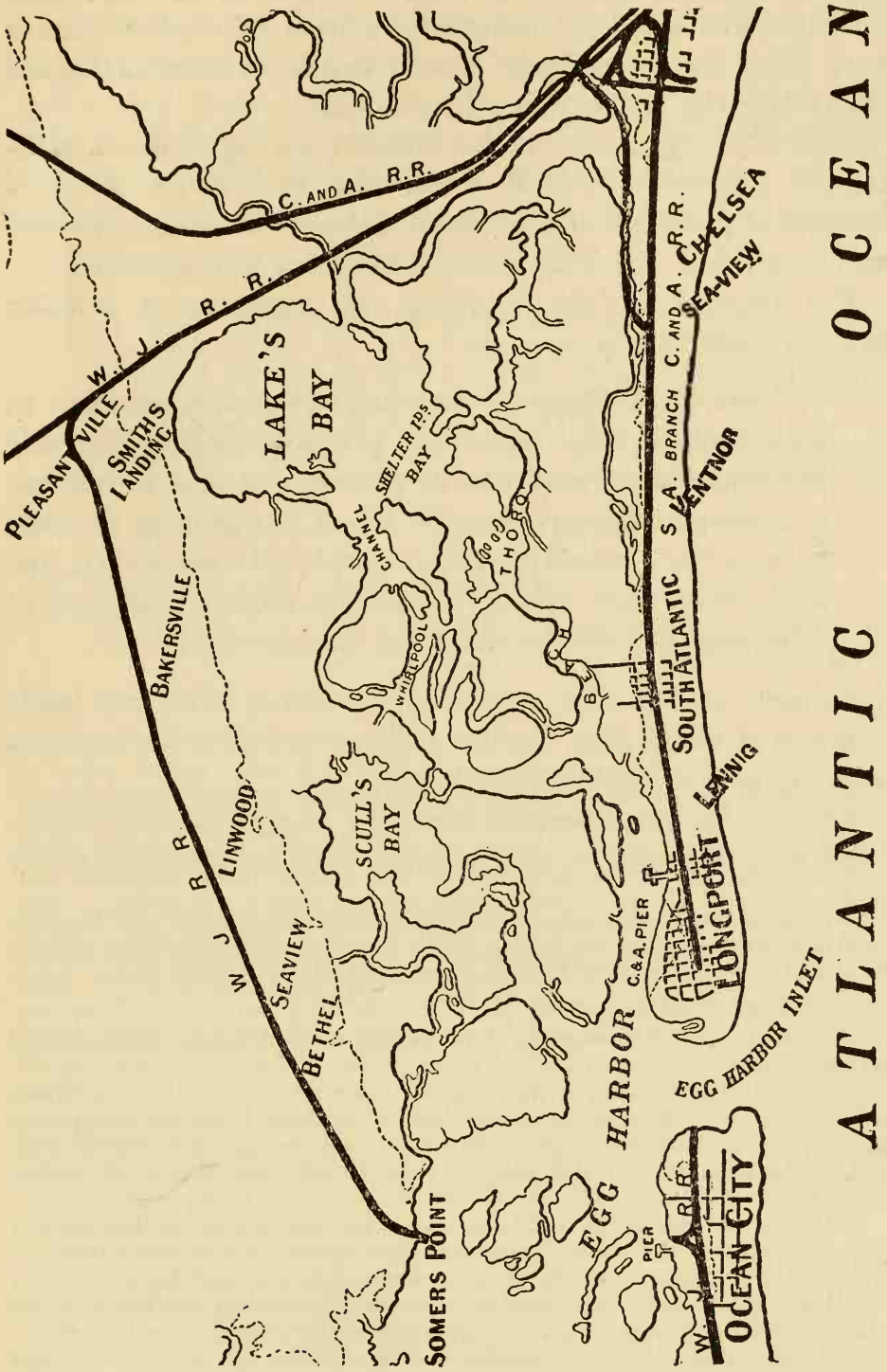
§ *New Jersey Archives, First Series,* xxx, 422.

|| *Ibid.,* 56, 59, 665.

¶ *Leaming and Spicer's Laws of New Jersey,* edition of 1758.

** *Publications of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania,* viii, 64.

of, or inclined to, the doctrines of the religious Society of Friends. Indeed, this particular inclination may have been



the primary cause of John Scull's removal. Friends meetings were early established along the Jersey shore; that of Great Egg Harbor in 1695, when John Somers, an extensive planter,

was made overseer, and Jonathan Adams, John Scull, Jonas Valentine and Peter Conover were in membership. In 1716, a Friends meeting house was built at Seaville, in Cape May County. The principal contributors from Gloucester County were John Somers and one [John] Scull. Known as the old Cedar Meeting House it is still standing.

John Fothergill, an eminent minister among Friends, visiting the provinces in 1722, writes that he "had a religious meeting at the house of John Scull, between Great Egg Harbor and Cape May, 7th 1 mo., 1722, which was well attended."

The Journal of John Chalkley also mentioned a meeting at John Scull's:

> From Cape May, we traveled along the sea-coast to Egg Harbor. We swam our horses over Egg Harbour river, and went ourselves in canoes, and afterwards had a meeting at Richard Somers' which was as large as could be expected, considering the people live at such a distance from each other.* The next meeting we had at John Scull's † [8th of the third month, 1726].

As early as 6th. first month, 1726/7, John Scull was made overseer of Great Egg Harbor meeting and first day services were ordered to be held at his house.

Whether by the pursuit of whaling,‡ or agriculture, or both, John Scull amassed a competence. This he disposed of by

* For many years after the first settlements on the ocean and river the only roads between them were the Indian trails. One of these started from Somers' Point and it was along this trail that visiting Friends were obliged to travel.

† Journal of Thomas Chalkley, 65.

‡ Dr. Daniel Coxe's Account of New Jersey, written about 1688, contains the statement:

"I have at the Expense of above Three thousand pounds settled a Towne and Established a ffishing for Whales which are very numerous about Cape May, both within the Bay and without all along the sea coast, which I am assured if well mannaged will bring in above £4000 per Annum all charges Defrayed." . . . . . .

"Because the only thing which has hindered our setting up this ffishery was want of salt, wee have lately sent over diverse ffrenchmen skillful in making salt by the sun in pitts or pans, whoe assure us that there are many convenient places upon the Coast over against the places of ffishing where millions of Bushell may be made at the Expense of 4 pence per Bushell."—*Biographical Notice of Doctor Daniel Coxe of London,* by Gideon Delaplaine Scull of Oxford, England, in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History,* vol. vii, 317-337.

The Boston News Letter of March 17 to 24, 1718, has this item: "We are told that the whale men catch'd six whales at Cape May and twelve at Egg Harbour."

will of 15 March, 1745,* giving to each of his children a proportionate share of his real and personal estate, and to his youngest sons, Recompense, Gideon and Isaiah, all his "Right to Absecom Beach." As a tribute to the business capacity of his wife he constituted her sole executor.

His wife, Mary Somers, who survived him, was in all probability, a sister of his neighbor, John Somers,† founder of the well known New Jersey family of that surname. His will named all of his children ‡ except David, who was then deceased.

Children of John Scull, order according to will:

i. JOHN,[3] removed to Cape May County, New Jersey.
4. ii. ABEL, married (1) —— Tonkin; (2) Martha Hughes.
iii. PETER, removed to Tuckahoe, Cape May County; died intestate leaving good estate administered upon by brother, John Scull, "gentleman" of that county, 25 May, 1751.
iv. DANIEL, married 14 June, 1731, Hannah Mannery; was collector of Egg Harbor; died intestate before 25 Nov., 1751, leaving widow, Hannah.
v. BENJAMIN, removed to Cape May County.§
vi. MARGARET, married Robert Smith.
5. vii. RECOMPENSE, married Phebe Dennis.
6. viii. GIDEON, married Judith Bellangee.
ix. MARY, married (1) Jonas Wood of Great Egg Harbor; his will, proved 4 Nov., 1732, named issue; his widow married (2) 7 March, 1733, Abel Lee.

John Somers a New England family

* New Jersey Archives, xxx, 422.

† John Somers, 1640-1723, said to have been a connection of John Lord Somers, Lord High Chancellor of England, and of Sir George Somers, discoverer of the Bermudas, was a native of Worcester. He early became a follower of George Fox and turned his attention to Penn's Holy Experiment on the Delaware. He purchased 500 acres of land in Pennsylvania and was in that Province on, or before, 8 September, 1682, when he witnessed Thomas Frame's will, the first to be probated at Philadelphia. He settled in Upper Dublin, now Somerton, but removed to Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey, about 1693. Here, in 1695, he purchased 3000 acres, which remained in his family's possession many years and was known as "Somerset Plantation," or Somers Point, from an early period, possibly from the establishment of the ferry, in 1693, across Great Egg Harbor River to Beesley's Point. Many years justice of the peace and of the Courts of Gloucester County, he also served in the memorable Assembly of 1708-9. Among the most noted of his descendants was Richard Somers, a Colonel of militia, Judge of the County Court, and an active Whig during the Revolution; also the latter's son, Richard Somers, a gallant naval officer, who lost his life in the historic affair before Tripoli, Africa, 4 September, 1804.

‡ We have the following melancholy Account, from Absecum on Egg-harbour, viz., That on the 7th of May past, at Night, Deborah the Wife of Nehemiah Nickerson, and Granddaughter of John Scull of the same place, with a Girl about 10 Years of Age, and a Negroe Boy, attempted to come on Shore in a Canoe, from the Beach, where they lived; but as appears by all Circumstances, they lost themselves in the Dark; and a great Storm happening at the same time, they put ashore on a small Island in the Marsh; where, their Canoe driving away, they all three unhappily perish'd. — *The Pennsylvania Gazette,* May 25 to June 1, 1738.

§ Descendants of the Scull brothers who settled in Cape May County are still resident in that county.

x. CATHARINE, married Amos Ireland of Egg Harbor; his will, proved 14 Jan., 1745, named issue.
xi. RACHEL, married (2) James Edwards.
xii. ISAIAH, married Ann ——. Issue: Abigail Scull.
xiii. DAVID, will dated 23 Sept., 1742, described him as of Great Egg Harbor; left real estate to brothers Recompense, Gideon and Isaiah; personalty to father, John Scull.

3. PETER [2] SCULL (*Peter Jansen* [1]), born, doubtless, on Long Island; died at Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey, between 28 August, 1739 and 8 October, of the same year, the dates respectively of his will and the inventory of his estate. He left Long Island for the greater opportunities of West Jersey where he purchased one hundred acres on the coast near Great Egg Harbor and adjoining Bear Swamp. At the time of this transaction, 10 August, 1700, he was described as of "near Great Egg Harbour." * He later added materially to his original land holdings and, at the time of his decease, his estate was close to a thousand acres.†

The name of his first wife has not been ascertained; he married (2), 20 February, 1731, Jane Mott who survived him.

Children of Peter Scull, order according to will:

i. PETER,[3] of Great Egg Harbor; will of 10 Feb., 1764; proved 22 March of same year, named wife Susanna to whom is given one-half of estate to bring up children. Issue: 1. *Peter Scull* who is to have one-half the estate, 2. *Samuel Scull*, 3. *Susanna Scull*, 4. *John Scull*, 5. *Nicholas Scull*, 6. *Hezekiah Scull*, 7. *James Scull*, 8. *Mary Scull*, 9. *Catharine Scull.*
ii. PHILIP, married (1) 14 Sept., 1737, Abigail Townsend; married (2) Elizabeth ——, who survived him. His will, executed 10 Aug., 1773; proved 7 Sept. following, described him as of Great Egg Harbor, named wife Elizabeth, and made Richard Somers and David Scull executors.
iii. SAMUEL, married (1) 14 Nov., 1745, Ruth Hickman. (2) Mrs. Hannah Steelman, who is named in his will of 3 June, 1774, proved 28 June, 1777, together with her children Nicodemus Steelman, Judith Steelman, Hannah Steelman, Christian Steelman.
iv. DANIEL, of Gloucester Township, Gloucester County, married Rachel ——, who is constituted executor in his will of 26 Jan., 1764, under which the following children are legatees. Issue: 1. *Jemima Scull*, 2. *Hannah Scull*, 3. *Jeane Scull*, 4. *Judith Scull*, 5. *John Scull*, 6. *David Scull*, 7. *Philip Scull.*
v. DAVID, married Hannah ——. His will of 20 Feb., 1784, proved 9 April, 1793, described him as of Great Egg Harbor, named wife Hannah, who, with David Somers, is constituted executor; son *David* and grandsons *Recompense Scull, David Scull* and *Daniel Scull,* sons of David Scull.
vi. JOHN, named in father's will.
vii. MARY, married Nathan Lake, son of John Lake of Egg Harbor.

* *New Jersey Archives,* second series, vol. xxi, 673.

† *Ibid.,* vol. xxx, 207, 422.

viii. PATIENCE, married Peter Truax of Gloucester.
ix. ELIZABETH, married 6 March, 1735, Joseph Townsend.
x. MARGARET, married 5 Jan., 1731, Charles Steelman. Issue: *Gartrey Steelman*, named in grandfather's will.
xi. ANN, died after 28 Aug., 1739.

4. ABEL [3] SCULL (*John*,[2] *Peter Jansen*[1]) born, possibly, on Long Island; died in Greenwich township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, in November, 1762. It was no doubt economic pressure that caused him to remove from Egg Harbor, where, however, he continued to hold the large cedar swamp noted in his will of 7 March, 1759.* In addition to his home plantation in Greenwich which he gave to his son Abel, he had another in Springfield township, Burlington County, which was devised to son Joseph. His two sons and brother-in-law Edward Tonkin were made executors of his will.

He married first ——— Tonkin; and secondly, 16 April, 1749, Martha Hughes, who survived him.

Children of Abel Scull; order according to will:

i. ABEL,[4] of Greenwich, Gloucester County; married 1758, Martha, daughter of Samuel Shivers, and died without issue *circa* 1 Feby., 1763,† leaving a good estate.
ii. MARY, married —— Doughty.
iii. SARAH, married —— Hawkins.
iv. JOSEPH, named in will.
v. RACHEL, under age in 1759.
vi. NAOMY, under age in 1759.

5. RECOMPENSE [3] SCULL (*John*,[2] *Peter Jansen*[1]) born at Great Egg Harbor; died there in September, 1792. In 1749 he was one of those to receive bounty for a wolf's head, animals of prey continuing to infest that region,‡ (*vide infra* under No. 6).

He married Phebe Dennis who, with son John, is constituted executor of his will of 21 March, 1786, proved 1 October, 1792.§

Children of Recompense and Phebe (Dennis) Scull, order according to will:

i. JOHN,[4] married Sarah Somers. Issue: 1. *Sarah Ann Scull*, 2. *Wesley Scull*, 3. *Somers Scull*, 4. *Julia Ann Scull*, 5. *Rachel Scull*, 6. *Martha Scull*, 7. *Phebe Scull*, 8. *John Scull*.
ii. SARAH, married (1) David Scull, (2) Reese Gwynne.
iii. MARY, married —— Somers.
iv. SOPHIA, said to have married twice.

* *New Jersey Archives*, vol. xxxiii, 377. † *Ibid.*, 377.

‡ *Proceedings, &c. Surveyors' Association of West New Jersey*, 415.

§ Original will on file, Archives Department, Secretary of State's Office, Trenton, New Jersey.

6. GIDEON [3] SCULL (*John*,[2] *Peter Jansen* [1]), born at Great Egg Harbor, 16 June, 1722; died there 6 December, 1776. As late as 1753, Great Egg Harbor was the prey of panthers, wolves and other wild animals destructive to life and the pursuit of agriculture, and awards were ordered by the township for their capture. In this year Gideon Scull had a bounty of one pound, ten shillings for two panthers' heads and Andrew Griscom three pounds for a wolf's head.*

He improved and added to the considerable estate inherited from his father and was recognized as one of the leading citizens of the community. The following contemporaneous evidence gives a pleasing picture of his upright walk before his fellowmen that is worthy of preservation:

> A Testimony from the Monthly Meeting at Egg Harbour and Cape May, concerning our Esteemed Friend Gideon Scull. He was born at Egg Harbour, the 16th day of 4 mo. 1722 of Religious parents, who educated him in the way of Friends. He was early convinced and became an example of plainness and sobriety and was of a steady upright life and conversation from his youth upwards, being a diligent attender of our Religious Meetings; and was a good degree exemplary in the station of an Elder many years; and about the 48th year of his age he received a gift of the Ministry in which we believe he was mostly faithful, as some of us were sensibly satisfied of his Growth and improvement in the same. . . . He departed this life the 6th and was buried the 8th of the 12 mo. 1776, aged fifty four years, a Minister about six years.
>
> And we find freedom to add that he was a Loving Husband, a Tender parent, a sincere hearted Friend, who lived and died in good unity with Friends, and we have a well grounded hope he has entered into Everlasting Rest as a Reward of his faithful Labours.

From this it would appear that he had faith in that "creed of creeds, the loveliness of perfect deeds."

He married at Little Egg Harbor Friends Meeting, in 1750,

* *Proceedings of the West Jersey Surveyors' Association*, 415.

Judith, daughter of James * and Margery † (Smith) Bellangee, born 26 March, 1729; named in her father's will of 9 March, 1781; was many years an Elder among Friends. With her sons James and Gideon she was an executor of her husband's will,‡ dated 17 June, 1776; proved 21 March, 1777.

Children of Gideon and Judith (Bellangee) Scull, born at Great Egg Harbor:

i. JAMES,[4] born 2 Oct., 1751; died 25 Aug., 1812; married in May, 1774, Susanna Leeds.§ Issue: 1. *Daniel Scull,* born 3 June, 1775; married Jemima Steelman. 2. *Gideon Scull,* born 30 Oct., 1777; married Alice Higbee. 3. *Dorcas Scull,* born 7 Oct., 1780; married (1) Samuel Ireland; (2) Jonas Leeds. 4. *Paul Scull,* born 2 April, 1783; married Sarah Steelman; had issue. 5. *James Scull,* born 25 March, 1786; married (1) Lorina Steelman; (2) —— Smith of Bristol, Penna. 6. *Susanna Scull,* born 25 Jan., 1789; married John Steelman. 7. *Hannah Scull,* born 20 June, 1792; married Edward Leeds. 8. *Joab Scull,* born 2 March, 1796; married Ann Stackhouse.

7. ii. GIDEON, married Sarah James.

iii. PAUL, born 10 Dec., 1758; died 11 Dec., 1779.

* JAMES BELLANGEE, born 24 March, 1703; died in 1790; buried with wife in Friends grounds at Tuckerton; married at Little Egg Harbor Meeting, 6 Nov., 1727, Margery Smith. He was the son of Ive or Eve Bellangee, who produced certificate from Friends Meeting in Virginia to Meeting in Philadelphia, 26th 4 mo., 1696, and married 6 mo., 1696, Christiana, daughter of Nicholas and Hannah Delaplaine. In 1701 he purchased land in and removed to West New Jersey, his estate there lying on Old-man's Creek in Salem County, some twenty or more miles above John Scull's, where he died, between 2 Dec., 1719, and 10 May, 1720, the dates of the execution and probate of his will. *Cf. New Jersey Archives,* second series, vol. xxiii, 34, where his name is given as *Jene Bellange* instead of *Ive Bellange.* Ive Bellangee is said to have been the son of Theophilus de Bellangee, or Bellanger, a French Huguenot, who was shot during the dragonnades of Louis XIV, and whose wife and children fled to England and later to America.

James and Margery (Smith) Bellangee had eight children, of whom, three daughters, Phebe, Susanna and Ruth, married into the Ridgway family. Of the daughters, Phebe Bellanger, second wife of John Ridgway (1705-1775), was the mother of "Gentleman" John Ridgway (1755-1845), whose daughter, Sarah Ridgway, married Nicholas Waln; also mother of Jacob Ridgway (1768-1843), one of Philadelphia's merchant princes; and grandmother of Thomas Ridgway (1797-1887), thirty years president of Girard Trust Company, and of Madam Rush, whose large estate is represented in the Rush Library. *Cf.* Shourd, *History and Genealogy of Fenwick Colony;* Leach, *Old Philadelphia Families, under Ridgway.*

† Margery Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith of Cape May. *Proceedings of West Jersey Association,* 335.

‡ Recorded *Liber* 18, f. 253 *et seq.,* New Jersey Wills, Secretary of State's Office, Trenton.

§ DANIEL LEEDS, the great-grandfather of Susanna (Leeds) Scull, was the first surveyor-general of West New Jersey, and the compiler of the celebrated *Leeds' Almanac,* printed in 1687, by the famous printer William Bradford. His grandson, *Daniel Leeds,* father of Susanna (Leeds) Scull, was also a surveyor-general of New Jersey, under commission of 3 March, 1757.

iv. MARY, born 17 Nov., 1753; married David Bassett, Jr., born 17 Sept., 1753. Issue: 1. *Gideon Scull Bassett*, born 30 March, 1777. 2. *Mary Bassett*, born 8 Feb., 1779. 3. *Daniel Bassett*, born 31 Aug., 1781, died 7 Dec., 1782. 4. *David Bassett*, born 17 Nov., 1783.* 5. *Mark Bassett*, born 6 April, 1786. 6. *Judith Bassett.*

v. JUDITH, born 13 Jan., 1761; died 20 June 1786; married 8 Sept., 1779, David Offley, Jr., born Philadelphia, 20 Jan., 1756; died of yellow fever, serving his fellow men, 20 Oct., 1793. Lieut. *David Offley*, the only issue of this marriage, 1781-1838, was one of the three Commissioners who concluded the first treaty between the United States and Turkey, 1828; he married and had issue. Daniel Offley, Jr., married (2) 10 June, 1789, Ann Newbold, and had issue.†

vi. HANNAH, born 23 Dec., 1762; married David Davis. Issue: *Hannah Davis*, married George Hollingshead; had issue.

vii. RUTH, married Samuel Reeve. Issue: 1. *Joseph Reeve.* 2. *Martha Reeve.* 3. *Mary Reeve.* 4. *Samuel Reeve.* 5. *Rachel Reeve.* 6. *Martha Reeve,*‡ married —— Leeds. 8. *Ruth Reeve.*

* Records of Salem Meeting of Friends.

† For additional information of this line, *vide Descendants of Michael Offley: A Chart,* by the late Richard P. Tatum.

‡ An interesting letter, of no date, from Martha (Reeve) Leeds to David 5 Scull, gives a picture of the old Scull property, surroundings and family which is worthy of preservation. The writer was staying at Anscomb Cottage, Atlantic City and, taking a trip by rail to Somers Point made a brief call upon "Richard Somers, just at the Point, who lives in quite a large house with piazza and two balconies above overlooking the beautiful bay. The house is partly composed of a very hard glazed brick, the small windows, corner cupboard and the winding steep stairs made it very interesting to us to look at; Ann Somers the wife kindly took us upstairs to see the old chairs with canvas worked seats, showed us the portraits of the family and the old china, . . . we had but a short time to stay, taking the cars back to Leedsville, now called Linwood, which has a number of houses covering the whole ground of our Grandfather Scull's property. . . . to take us in his carriage first to see Grandfather Scull's house. We entered by the kitchen, a pretty comfortable sized room with a little Buttery back, and then went into the tiny sitting room and parlor with the planed beams overhead, perhaps they were of cedar, with the tiny mantel piece, and then went up the narrow winding stairs where thy father and our own mothers must have trod into the three little bed chambers, and then I thought how could all those men of noble forms, judging from thy father who was the only one I ever saw, four I believe, Uncles Gideon, James, Paul and Mark, and those six daughters, our beautiful Aunt Judith Offly, Mary Bassitt, Hanah Davis, Aunt Margery Leeds, my own dear mother, and Aunt Rachel Bolton. I say how they all have lived and slept in those tiny rooms "with the little windows" as Wood says, "where the sun came peeping in at dawn." But Sister says she remembers there was another part which was torn down. . . . then took us to the little graveyard, which has been reserved in the sale of the rest of the property. where repose the remains of various members of the Scull family. . . . it is pretty well overgrown but some cedars and a holly bush would make it look quite nice if it was cleaned up. I enclose thee a little branch of the holly. We there saw some tombstones, one having an inscription; I could not make out the date. . . . We then rode to the place where the Meeting House once stood where there is quite a nice graveyard now in possession of the Methodists who have a Meeting House near. Friends gave the ground to them, reserving the right of burial. . . . . It was on the road going to this place that the celebrated Daniel Offly dressed in regimentals and accompanied by Jonathan Evans, also a gay man, first saw our Aunt Judith,

viii. MARGERY, born 24 Feb., 1767; married 11 March, 1788, Daniel Leeds of Leedsville, now Lenwood, Atlantic County, born 28 May, 1757; died 18 Oct., 1829, an Elder among Friends. He was buried in the old Scull graveyard on his farm, near his dwelling house. Issue: 1. *Judith Leeds,* married Nathan Willits of Haddonfield. 2. *Gideon Leeds.* 3. *Josiah W. Leeds.* 4. *Daniel Leeds.* 5. *Offley Leeds.* 6. *Benjamin Sykes Leeds.* 7. *Japheth Leeds.* 8. *Margery Ann Leeds,* born 27 Aug., 1810; married Mark Saunders Bassett. 9. *Mary Bassett Leeds,* born 3 Oct., 1813; married Edward Ritchie; had issue.

ix. RACHEL, born 11 Oct., 1769; died Philadelphia, 10 June, 1818; married 8 June, 1796, Samuel Bolton, son of Everard and Deborah (Griscom) Bolton. Issue: 1. *Aquilla M. Bolton,* born 11 March, 1797, married Christiana Aurand. 2. *Gidion Bolton,* died young. 3. *Rachel Bolton,* died young. 4. *Sarah Bolton,* born 11 Oct., 1801; died 7 Sept., 1852; married Henry C. Corbit; had issue. 5. *Joseph Reeves Bolton,* born 17 Dec., 1803; died 15 Feby., 1883; married 2 Sept., 1828, Sarah E. Jones. 6. *James Murray Bolton,* born 11 Feby., 1806; died 27 Aug., 1846; married 9 Jan., 1833, Mary Eliza English; had issue. 7. *Hannah Scull Bolton,* born 8 Sept., 1807; died 22 April, 1851; married 1 Nov., 1827, Isaac Lloyd; had issue. 8. *Samuel Bolton,* born 15 July, 1809; died 24 Aug., 1869; married 5 Dec., 1834, Hannah Saunders; had issue.

x. MARK, born 20 Sept., 1773; died 16 Oct., 1808; married 2 June, 1794, Mary Banning. Issue: 1. *Mark Scull,* married Jane L. Landrie; had issue. 2. *Amelia Scull,* married Micajah Reeve. 3. *Hannah Scull,* married Thomas Reeve. 4. *Sarah Scull,* died unmarried. 5. *Lydia Scull,* died young. 6. *Ann Scull,* unmarried. 7. *Judith Scull.* 8. *Lydia Scull,* died unmarried. 9. *Paul Ebenezer Scull,* married Rhoda Tyler; had issue.

7. GIDEON[4] SCULL (*Gideon,*[3] *John,*[2] *Peter Jansen*[1]) born at Great Egg Harbor, 27 April, 1756; died at Sculltown, Salem County, 20 April, 1825. In early manhood he sold his share of the paternal estate at Great Egg Harbor to his brother, Mark Scull, and removed to what was then known as Lockerton,* a settlement at the head of navigation on Oldman's Creek, eighteen miles from its mouth, and on the line

and being captivated with her beauty, soon after made proposals to her, which were declined, but which when he became a converted man were afterwards accepted, so Sister Ruth used to love to tell us. . . . Even in this far off place the fashions of the day are followed and now the Railroad brings them so near to Philadelphia it cannot be long before our Grandfather's place of 500 acres perhaps, will vie with many others in the comforts and elegancies of others near to Atlantic City and Philadelphia. . . . I hope thee is right comfortable with thy dear family about thee, so pleasant just to be waiting with such assurance for the call to depart which is far better for the ready ones.

With love to Cousin Hannah and thy children,

I am very affectionately thy cousin,

M. R. LEEDS.

[Written about 1880.]

* Originally so named from the descendants of the Rev. Lars Karlsson Lock, the early Swedish clergyman.

of Gloucester County. Here he became its leading merchant and was succeeded by his son in 1825. He owned a line of packet boats which operated between Sculltown and Philadelphia. He also built a blacksmith shop which was rented to various smiths, and the old forge was many years a land mark. In honor of the Scull family, prominent citizens and large property holders, the town was called Sculltown, but is now Auburn.*

Gideon Scull and his family were members of Pilesgrove Monthly Meeting of Friends, and his wife Sarah Scull was a recommended minister in the Society. In the division in Pilesgrove Meeting, 1827-1828, the Orthodox branch was weaker than that of the Hicksites and the old house of worship was formally transferred to the stronger group. Gideon Scull gave the land on which was erected the unpretentious frame meeting house still standing at Woodstown, on Union Street near Elm,† with reversion of the land to his descendants should the meeting house be no longer used for worship by the Orthodox branch of the Society.

He married, at Salem Meeting, 29 April, 1784, Sarah James, born 24 August, 1759; died 20 April, 1836; buried in Meeting-house graveyard at Woodstown; daughter of James James ‡ and his wife Abigail Lawrence.§ The children of

* *Cf.* Cushing and Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland, New Jersey*, 443.

† *Ibid.*, 460.

‡ JAMES JAMES, born in Phila., 19 Sept., 1729; died at Sculltown, 16 May, 1807; married at Newtown, L. I., 11 May, 1758, Abigail Lawrence, *q. v.* According to the Bible Record of Sarah (James) Scull, their children were: 1. *Sarah James,* above. 2. *Mary James,* b. 18 May, 1761; d. y. 3. *Hannah James,* b. 8 Sept., 1762. 4. *James James,* b. 2 May, 1764; m. Kerranhappuck Powell; removed to Sunbury, Georgia. 5. *Mary Hicks James,* b. 7 June, 1766; m. Daniel Harker of Phila. 6. *Samuel Lawrence James,* b. 5 June, 1768; m. Mary, dau. of Col. Edward Hall of Mannington, Salem Co., N. J.; their eldest dau. Clara Mary James, m. David Reeves of Bridgeton, N. J., who was subsequently of Phoenixville, Penna.

THOMAS JAMES, father of James James, died in Phila., 18 July [1768], "aged about 72 years," according to the Bible record of his son. He married Sarah ———, who was living as late as 31 May, 1762. Issue: 2. *Thomas,* b. 29 Jan., 1716. 3. *John,* b. 29 Mar., 1719. 4. *Hannah,* b. 24 Nov., 1722. 5. *Sarah,* b. 5 Mar., 1725; d. 14 July, 1756. 6. *James,* above, b. 19 Sept., 1729. This Bible record begins with the birth of Thomas, called "second son of Thomas James and Sarah"; and above the date of death of Thomas James, the father, is the entry: "born 1696."

§ ABIGAIL LAWRENCE, born Newtown, L. I., 14 May, 1737; died Woodstown, N. J., 16 May, 1770; was buried in Friends' ground. She was the daughter of *Samuel Lawrence,* 1689-1760, of Black Swamp, Queens Co., L. I. and his wife Mary Hicks, *q. v.* m. 1 Jan., 1717; granddaughter of *Major William Lawrence* of Flushing, L. I., died March, 1719/20 (member of Gov. Leisler's

Inscriptions Engraved on Bases and Stems of Bronze Standards

✠

To the Glory of God
and to commemorate
WILLIAM LAWRENCE
of St. Albans, who emigrated
to America in 1635.
These Standards are presented
to St. Albans Cathedral
by his descendants in
appreciation of their
English inheritance
A.D. 1929.

They shall fear Thee, as long as the sun and moon endureth from one generation to another.

✠

In memory of
WILLIAM LAWRENCE
son of Thomas Lawrence
Chief Burgess of St. Albans.
Baptised 7th July 1622,
Migrated to America in 1635.
An incorporator of
the town of Flushing, Long Island.
Presiding Magistrate in Council, 1656.
Deputy Sheriff of Flushing
and captain of Infantry 1656.
A.D. 1929.

His name shall endure forever amongst the posterities which shall be blessed through Him.

INSCRIPTIONS ENGRAVED ON BASES AND STEMS OF BRONZE STANDARDS

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To the Glory of God
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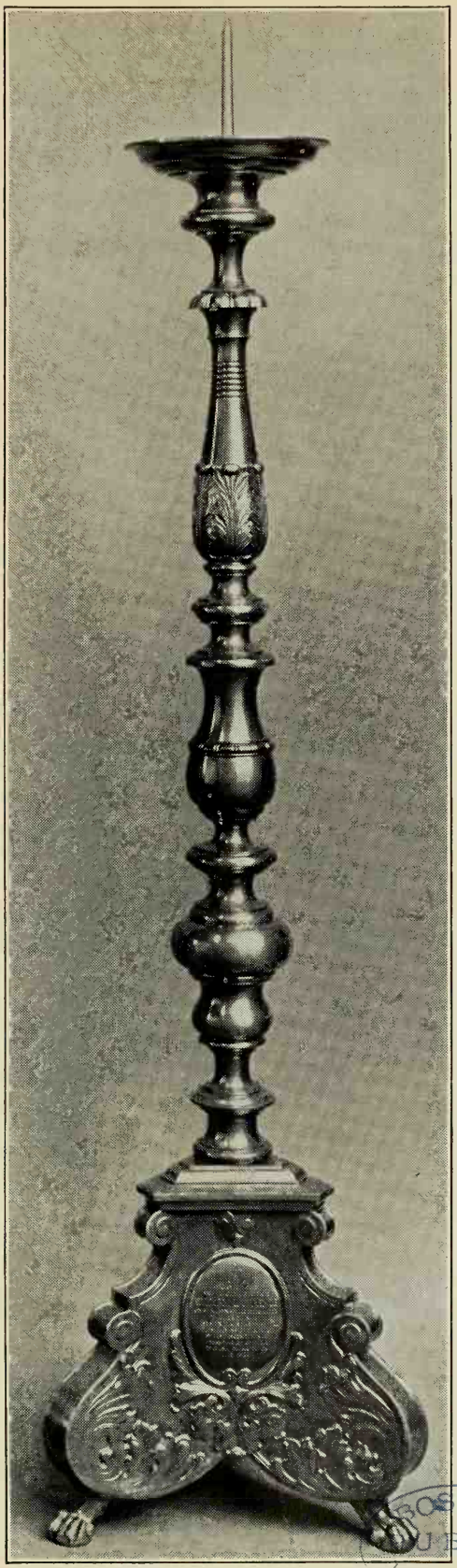

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CANDLE STANDARDS PLACED IN THE CHANCEL OF
ST. ALBANS ABBEY, HERTFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND,
IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM LAWRENCE

this marriage became influential in different walks of life, several of the sons made their mark as successful business men.*

Children of Gideon and Sarah (James) Scull, born at Sculltown:

i. ABIGAIL [5] LAWRENCE, born 27 April, 1785; died young.
i. ABIGAIL, born 14 Sept., 1786; died unmarried 5 Nov., 1867.
iii. JAMES, born 24 Nov., 1788; died at sea 7 Oct., 1825.
8. iv. GIDEON, married Lydia Ann Rowan.
9. v. PAUL, married Hope Kay.
vi. OFFLEY, born 4 Dec., 1794; died 25 Nov., 1797.
vii. SARAH, born 11 March, 1797; died unmarried 15 Feb., 1845.
10. viii. DAVID, married (1) Lydia Lippincott; (2) Hannah Davis Wood.
ix. HANNAH, born 21 Sept., 1802; died 1 April, 1828; married 6 April, 1827, William Carpenter of Salem, born 21 Oct., 1802; died 13 April, 1889.

8. GIDEON [5] SCULL (*Gideon,*[4] *Gideon,*[3] *John,*[2] *Peter Jansen* [1]), born at Scultown, 22 October, 1790; died at Philadelphia 29 May, 1859. He was an enterprising business man and a member of the firm of Clement and Scull,† commission merchants on Market Street, Salem, New Jersey during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Subsequently of Philadelphia, he was a wholesale merchant of the well-known firm of Scull and Thompson, being also identified with the Schuylkill Coal Company and other business enterprises. At

Council, Justice for Orange Co., N. Y.), and his wife Deborah Smith, married (license) June, 1680, daughter of Richard Smith the patentee of Smithtown, L. I.; great-granddaughter of Captain *William Lawrence*, who, baptized at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, 27 July, 1622, came to America in the ship *Planter*, 1635, and settled at Flushing, L. I., serving in various positions of trust: Magistrate, Sheriff, Captain of Foot. His ancestry has been traced to William Lawrence of St. Albans, who married 25 Nov., 1559, Katherine Beaumont.

MARY HICKS, wife of Samuel Lawrence, was the daughter of Col. *Thomas Hicks* (patentee of Little Neck, L. I., who died 28 Oct., 1712, having been many years prominent in Queens County as Captain, Lieut.-Colonel and Judge of the Courts), and his wife Deborah Whitehead, *q. v.* He was the son of Judge *Thomas Hicks* and his wife Mary Washburn; grandson of *John Hicks,* a patentee of Flushing, L. I. and his first wife Herodia Long, and great-grandson of *Robert Hicks,* who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the ship *Fortune* in 1621. The ancestry of the latter is traced to a family of English gentry settled at Totworth, Gloucestershire, whose earliest known ancestor, Sir *Ellis Hicks,* was knighted at Poictiers in 1356 for bravery in capturing a set of colors from the French.—*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* vol. 38, 73.

MAJOR DANIEL WHITEHEAD, father of Deborah Hicks, 1646-1704, magistrate, ranger-general, member of New York Assembly, 1691 until his death, married Abigail, daughter of Thomas Stevenson, who died in 1717. His father, *Daniel Whitehead,* who died 16 November, 1668, aged 65 years, was a proprietor of Hempstead, L. I. in 1647.

* *Cf.* Sheppard and Cushing, *op. cit.,* 444.

† *Ibid.*

the time of his death and for some years preceding he resided on Spruce Street above Ninth in Portico Row.

He married Lydia Ann Rowan, only child of Dr. John Rowan * and his second wife, Lydia Ann (Tutness) Howell.

Children of Gideon and Lydia Ann (Rowan) Scull:

i. CHARLES [6] PENROSE, died young.
ii. THOMAS ROWAN, died young.
iii. LYDIA, died unmarried.
iv. GIDEON, died 28 June, 1899; was commissioned 3 August, 1861, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers; Colonel, 1 July, 1865, to 31 May, 1866; Brevet Major and Lieutenant Colonel Volunteers, 13 March, 1865, "for meritorious services in his department during the war; honorably mustered out 31 May, 1866. He married Anna Jertha Hedwig Seiler of Canton Berne, Switzerland. Issue: 1. *Max L. Scull.* 2. *Marjorie Scull,* married Bartlet H. Hayes. 3. *Guy H. Scull,* married Nancy Whitman. 4. *Dorothy Scull.*
v. HARRIET, married Jacob Anthony of New York; had issue.
vi. ANN PENROSE, married Robert Newlin. Issue: 1. *Cyrus Newlin.* 2. *Robert Newlin.* 3. *Charles Newlin,* married Agnes Hewson. 4. *Alfred Newlin.* 5. *Walter Newlin.* 6. *Anne Newlin,* married George H. Holt. 7. *William Verplanck Newlin.*
vii. JACOB RIDGWAY, born 26 June, 1835; Haverford, 1853; married 3 May, 1865, Margaret Clevenstine.
viii. ALFRED PENROSE, married Mary James Reeves, born 10 Jan., 1824; died 1893; dau. of David Reeves † of the Phoenixville iron works and his first wife Clara Mary James. Issue: 1. *Charles Scull.* 2. *Thomas Scull.* 3. *Nellie Scull,* married J. Boyd Nixon. 4. *Frederick Scull.* 5. *Margaret Scull.* 6. *Clara Scull.* 7. *Mary Scull,* married Samuel Wagner.
ix. SARAH JAMES, married Nathaniel B. Curtis of Boston, Massachusetts, at one time president of Somerset Club. Issue: 1. *Nathaniel Curtis,* Harvard, 1877. 2. *Hamilton Curtis.* 3. *Philip Curtis,* married Mary Oliphant.
x. MARGARET, married Nicholas Anthony. Issue: 1. *Emily Anthony,* married John Murray Forbes. 2. *Charles Anthony.* 3. *Henry Anthony.* 4. *Herbert Anthony.* 5. *Alfred R. Anthony.* 6. *Walter Anthony.* 7. *Helen Anthony,* married William Wisner. 8. *Margaret Anthony.*

9. PAUL [5] SCULL (*Gideon,*[4] *Gideon,*[3] *John,*[2] *Peter Jansen* [1]), born at Scultown, 4 September, 1792; died near Woodstown, 2 November, 1844. He settled on the Plainfield farm as it was called, about two miles from Woodstown, and was considered one of the foremost agriculturalists in the county, abreast with all the modern ideas of refertilization of the exhausted virgin soil. His premature death was regarded a public loss.

* Son of John Rowan of Philadelphia, brewer, will proved 6 Dec., 1759, and his wife Margaret Sharp.

† *Cf. Annals of the Sinnott, Rogers, Coffin, Reeves, Bodine and Allied Families,* Philadelphia, 1905, pp. 128-9.

He married 25 May, 1815, Hope, daughter of Isaac and Deborah Kay of Gloucester, New Jersey, born 11 June, 1789; died 1 September, 1868.

Children of Paul and Hope (Kay) Scull, born near Woodstown: *

i. SARAH, born 19 Oct., 1816; married (1) 9 Nov., 1836, Biddle Reeves of Woodbury, (2) D. Cooper Andrews. Issue: 1. *Paul Scull Reeves*, born 10 Sept., 1837, of Philadelphia and Phoenixville; married Keturah Kreamer and had issue. 2. *Elizabeth Reeves*, born 4 Oct., 1839; died 28 Sept., 1857. 3. *Benjamin Reeves*, born 21 Aug., 1841; d. 6 Oct., 1847. 4. *Mary Scull Reeves*, born 27 July, 1843. 5. *Sarah Reeves*, born 9 Jan., 1846; died 27 July, 1865. 6. *Abby S. Reeves*, born 16 May, 1848. 7. *Biddle Reeves*, born 18 Nov., 1850; died 29 May, 1898; married Maria Carver. Issue: BIDDLE REEVES, who died 9 July, 1883, and was the fifth of his Christian name in direct descent.†

ii. MARY, born 22 May, 1818; died unmarried.

iii. ISAAC, born 2 July, 1820; married Susan Wood. Issue: 1. *Mary Scull*, b. 9 Oct., 1845. 2. *Paul Scull*, b. 7 Oct., 1848. 3 *Joseph W. Scull*, b. 22 Nov., 1852. 4. *Anna M. Scull*, b. 22 Nov., 1855. 5. *Louisa W. Scull*, b. 7 Nov., 1858. 8. *Susan H. Scull*, b. 24 April, 1861.

iv. DEBORAH, born 7 Nov., 1822; married John H. Lippincott.

10. DAVID[5] SCULL (*Gideon*,[4] *Gideon*,[3] *John*,[2] *Peter Jansen*[1]), born at Sculltown, 8 December, 1799; died at his residence, 1516 Arch Street, Philadelphia, 24 December, 1884. While still a young man he left his native town for the wider opportunities of Philadelphia, where his business capacity and close application to his commission house, enabled him to acquire a competency and to retire from active control in favor of his sons.

In civic affairs he took a lively interest; was a director of the Bank of North America during the crucial period of the Civil War and reconstruction, 1860-1875, and a liberal contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital. In membership with the Twelfth Street Meeting of Friends he was many years an overseer of meeting.

He married (1) 23 November, 1823, Lydia Lippincott, born at Moorestown, 16 September, 1801; died in Germantown, in August, 1854; daughter of Joshua Lippincott ‡ and

* Records of *Pilesgrove Friends Meeting.*

† Records Woodbury Meeting of Friends. *Cf. Annals of the Sinnot and Allied Families*, etc., 126, 132-3.

‡ JOSHUA5 LIPPINCOTT, b. 23 Oct., 1774; m. 7 Nov., 1800, Esther Davis, He was descended from *Richard*1 *Lippincott* of Devonshire, Eng., who emigrated to Massachusetts and was admitted a freeman at Boston 13 May, 1640. Embracing the principles of Friends he returned to Devonshire and resided

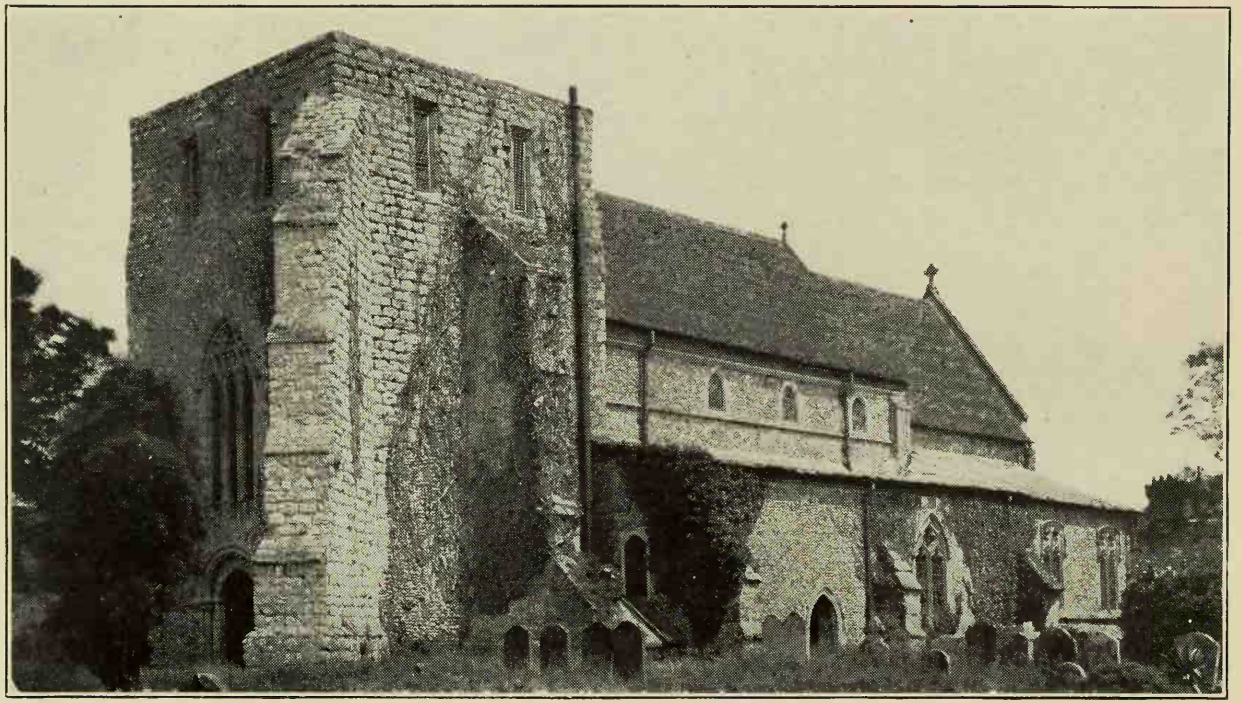
his wife Esther Davis.* He married (2) Hannah Davis Wood, who survived him and by whom there was no issue. His two marriages gave him the unusual distinction of celebrating two silver weddings.

at Stonehurst, Plymouth. In 1663 he came again to New England but removed to Shrewsbury, in East Jersey, where, occupying offices of trust he spent the last eighteen years of his life and died 25 Nov., 1683; his wife, Abigail, mother of his children, died 2 Aug., 1677; in 1677 he was a member of the first legislative assembly in East Jersey. *Restore*2 *Lippincott,* his fourth child, b. Plymouth, Eng., 3 July, 1653; d. 20 July, 1741; m. (1) 6 Nov., 1674, Hannah Shattuck; (2) Martha Owen. His eighth child, *Jacob*3 *Lippincott,* b. Aug., 1697; m. 1716, Mary Burr. Their son *Joshua*4 *Lippincott* of Woolwich, Gloucester Co., N. J., m. (2) Rebecca, dau. of William Wilkins, and was the father of *Joshua*5 *Lippincott* first above. — *Lippincotts of England and America,* edited from the Genealogical Papers of the late James S. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1909.

* Esther Davis, 1778-1809, wife of Joshua Lippincott, was a daughter of *Jacob Davis,* 1734-1820, and Esther Wilkins, 1736-1785, his wife, married 1761, of Pilesgrove, Salem Co., N. J.; granddaughter of *David Davis,* justice of the Salem Co. Courts, and his wife Dorothy Cousins, and great-granddaughter of *John Davis* of Oyster Bay, L. I., who married, in 1680, Dorothea Gotherson and settled in Pilesgrove, West Jersey, in 1705. *Dorothea* (*Gotherson*) *Davis* was a daughter of Major Daniel Gotherson, an officer in the Parliamentary Army under Cromwell, citizen of London and author of several religious books and tracts, who died 1668. He married *circa* 1636, Dorothea Scott, who married (2) 1670, Joseph Hogben of Kent, England, and was of Oyster Bay, in 1680. She was a daughter of *Thomas Scott* of Egerton, Godmersham, Kent, who died 1635; author of two MSS. of 1626, now in the Bodleian Library, addressed to his kinsman, the Earl of Arundel, Earl Marshall of England. His lineage has been traced to Edward I, King of England. *Dorothea* (*Scott*) *Gotherson Hogben* of Egg Harbor and Scot's Hall, Godmersham, Kent, close to Canterbury, was a remarkable person, of ancient lineage. Having adopted the principles of Friends, Dorothea Gotherson held meetings in the name of the Scot's Congregation and, by her conversation and writings, strove to advance the cause. One of the latter, a pamphlet, printed in London, 1661, she presented to Charles II, under the title: *To all that are unregenerate, a Call to Repentance from dead works to Newness of Life.* Paternally, Dorothea Scot was descended from John Baliol, Lord of Barnard Castle, who, with his wife, Devorgilda, Countess of Huntington, founded Baliol College, Oxford, and was the father of John Baliol, King of Scotland, 1292-1296, and of William Baliol le Scot. The Scotts of Scot's Hall in Kent, claim to derive their surname and Scot's Hall from the family of John le Scot, last Palatine Earl of Chester and Earl of Huntingdon; through whom they likewise claim an uninterrupted descent from William Baliol le Scot. The mother of Dorothea Scott was Jane, daughter of *John Knatchbul* of Merscham Hatch, Esq., and her grandmother was *Lady Jane,* daughter of *Sir Thomas Wyatt* of Allington Castle, Kent, who headed the celebrated rebellion to place Lady Jane Gray upon the English throne and was executed for high treason April 11, 1554. His father, *Sir Thomas Wyatt,* the celebrated poet, 1503-1542, was the son of *Sir Henry Wyatt,* keeper of the Crown jewels under Henry VIII.—*Cf.* Gideon Deleplaine Scull, *Dorothea Scott, otherwise Gotherson and Hogben, of Egerton House, Kent,* &c.; to which is appended genealogical tables showing her descent from Charles Martel and William Baliol le Scot; see also James Renat Scott, *Memorials of the family of Scot, of Scot's-hall, in the County of Kent,* London, 1876, and Charles H. Browning, *Americans of Royal Descent,* Philadelphia, 1891, 237, 243, 373, 576.

SIR THOMAS WYAT, KT.

Portrait by Holbein in the possession of the King. Born 1503; only son of Sir Henry Wyat, of Allington Castle, Kent, Privy Counsellor to King Henry VII and VIII, and a favorite with the latter; was employed on diplomatic work and shewed great ability. Died 1541. His poems were first printed in 1541.



BRABOURNE CHURCH NEAR ASHFORD, KENT

Where eighteen generations of the Scott Family have been interred and the heart of John Baliol "le Scott" is supposed to be in what is called the "Heart Shrine"

Children of David and Lydia (Lippincott) Scull, born at Sculltown:

i. Gideon[6] Delaplaine, born 13 Aug., 1824; died Ilkley, Yorkshire, England, 22 April, 1889; married at Leipsic, Saxony, 7 April, 1862, Anna, daughter of Thomas Holder, Esq. of Temple Grafton, Yorkshire, England. Mr. Scull, Haverford, Class of 1843, was a widely-known scholar, littérateur and traveler, and many years resident in England. A frequent contributor to magazines on historical subjects, he was the author of *Genealogical Notes relating to the Family of Scull*, London, 1876; *Memoir of W. G. Evelyn*, followed by *The Evelyns of America*, compiled from family papers and other sources, 1608-1805, Oxford, 1881; *Dorothea Scott*, otherwise Gotherson and Hogben, of Egerton House, Kent, 1611-1680, Oxford, 1883, and *Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson, being an Account of his Travels and Experiences among the North American Indians from 1654 to 1684*, a volume of 400 pages printed by the Prince Society. A work by him in manuscript, compiled at Oxford, 1882, is in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of which he was a member. It is entitled, *Sir William Browne, Knight, 1556-1610, and Sir Nathaniel Rich, Knight, 1636. A Chapter of Family History.* The work has a particular interest for the descendants of Nathaniel Browne, an early settler of Hartford, Connecticut. Issue: 1. *Walter Delaplaine Scull* of London, died in England training for air service in the Great War; an artist of some merit. 2. *Edith Maria Lydia Scull*, died unmarried shortly after her brother.

ii. Caroline, died young.

iii. Jane Lippincott Scull, married William Danforth Bispham. Issue: 1. *David Scull Bispham, LL.D.*, Haverford, 1914, born 5 January, 1857; died New York City, 2 Oct., 1921; married 28 April, 1885, Caroline S. Russell and had issue. His important work, *A Quaker Singer's Recollections*, and magazine articles on vocal music are well known; his reputation as a singer was world-wide.

iv. Hannah Scull, died unmarried.

11. v. David Scull, married Hannah Ellicott Coale.

vi. Edward Lawrence Scull, born 7 March, 1846; died Surrey, England, 14 June, 1884; Haverford, Class 1864; a recognized minister of Friends Twelfth Street Meeting, Philadelphia; married 26 Nov., 1879, Sarah Elizabeth Marshall. Issue: 1. *Edward Marshall Scull*, born 7 Dec., 1880; married 26 May, 1914, Anne Price, daughter of Dr. Johnson of Chestnut Hill; has issue. 2. *John Lawrence Scull*, born 11 Jan., 1883; married 1 Jan., 1907, Mary Rachel, daughter of Edward Bettle; has issue.

vii. Lydia Lippincott Scull, died unmarried.

viii. Mary Scull, married Paschall Hacker.

11. DAVID[6] SCULL (*David,*[5] *Gideon,*[4] *Gideon,*[3] *John,*[2] *Peter Jansen*[1]), born on the family estate at Sculltown, 17 January, 1836; died at his home, Leighton Place, Overbrook, Philadelphia, 22 November, 1907.

His early education was acquired at Westtown Boarding School. In 1849, he entered the Introductory Department of Haverford School and was graduated from Haverford College,

1854. During his college days, though enjoying the fulness of life and beauty, he began to show evidence of spiritual interests and serious concerns. This is well illustrated in an address, before the Loganian Society, given apparently in his senior year, in which he presents with considerable power the beauty of classical literature and its cultural value. "But," he concludes, "there is another literature and a higher, justly called sacred, which claims the attention of all. And the scholar who makes ancient (i. e. classical) literature alone the object of his attainments falls far short of the attainable standard of perfection. It is a treasure which he will share in common with the poor and lowly, a body of truths, which require not the soil of genius, or of talent, such as Plato and the heathen philosophers sought for but found not, such as even modern philosophers have sought in vain, who though they might speak in a hundred tongues would find themselves strangers to *one small voice* whose teachings would be unheeded and unknown."

Soon after leaving college he entered upon what proved to be a very successful career as a wool merchant, in which, from 1864 to 1884, he was joined with his brother, Edward L. Scull, in the business begun by their father. After the death of his brother he continued alone until 1891, when he retired. For fourteen years, from 1867, he was a director of the Girard National Bank; was one of the most active members of the group who organized the Mortgage Trust Company of Pennsylvania, and its vice-president from the incorporation in 1886; was also a manager of the Grandom Trust; and a director for some years of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. He was treasurer of the Law and Order Society for five years; a member of "The Committee of One Hundred"; a member of the Board of Managers of the William Penn Charter School; treasurer of Haverford College for eighteen years, and of the Philadelphia Dispensary for twenty-eight years. By appointment of the Founder he was a trustee of Bryn Mawr College, and served on many important committees.

Throughout his long life he remained a conscientious and devoted member of the Society of Friends, with which some of his ancestors had been identified for nearly three centuries. Following his decease Rufus M. Jones, in an estimate of the

life and character of David Scull for *The American Friend,* said:

> To me he was the consummate flower of American Quakerism in my generation. There were and are others who had a freer gift of utterance, a greater range of thought, a larger power of interpretation, but no one who has shown in fuller beauty that something which we call *spirit*, that indescribable thing called living personality . . . . .
>
> I do not need to say many words of his large generosity, for almost everybody knows of it. There have been hardly any movements in my time for the expansion of Quakerism, for the widening of education, for equipment to better service, to which he has not liberally contributed. Every Friends' college had received means from his hands, and on many of them he had bestowed much more than his funds—he had given his personal interest, counsel, prayers and patient labor. Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges especially, and the William Penn Charter School and *The American Friend* owe him a vast debt, beyond all estimate . . . .
>
> But no contribution he has made or left compares with that of his own life. God had given him a beautiful face, and He had made him, like Galahad, ' as good as he was beautiful.' There was a fine harmony of outer and inner, so that the whole impression was one of beauty.*

On 27 November, 1907, a few days subsequent to David Scull's death, President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, delivered a memorial address to the students, in which, speaking of the decedent's relation to the college, she said:

> For nearly a quarter of a century, from its opening in 1885, until a week ago, he had spent and been spent in its service. He held successively, and sometimes simultaneously, the most laborious offices in the gift of the Trustees. He was secretary of the Board of Trustees for ten years, from 1885 to 1895; Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds for nineteen years, from 1885 to 1904; Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, from 1895 until his going abroad in 1904, and President of the Board of Trustees, and also President of the Board of Directors, from his return in 1906 until his death.

* See short biography in *Union with God,* D. Scull.

Every college building, after Taylor Hall and Merion Hall which were planned by the Founder of the College himself, was built under the supervision of David Scull as Chairman of the Trustees' Committee on Buildings and Grounds, Randor, Denbigh, the Pembrokes, Rockefeller, and the Library took their places in beautiful succession on the College campus, each in its appointed place.

Their harmonious arrrangement and unity of design are due in great part to David Scull's love of beauty, to his belief in following expert opinion, to his openmindedness, his readiness to be convinced; and above all to his great love for the College, and his single-hearted determination to give it the very best.

It was so in everything. He had no axes to grind, no enemies to defeat, no favourites to exalt. He loved everyone, and was loved by everyone capable of understanding his lovableness. He believed in everyone, and was believed in by everyone worthy of his belief. He was very gentle and courteous by grace and nature, but when he was sure that it was right to act—when the College was at stake—he was as bold as a lion.

His contributions to religious literature should not be overlooked, among these the most important are: a booklet on the *Ordinances*, 1908; *The Need of The Bible School to Supplement the Teaching in the Home and in the Ministry*, 1895; *Salvation in a Twofold Aspect*, 1896; *Communion and At-one-ment; Union with God;* 1902.

For many years he was an Elder in the Twelfth Street Meeting, Philadelphia, and he "was worthy to stand among the pillar Friends who have adorned the doctrine of inward Light and Grace." *

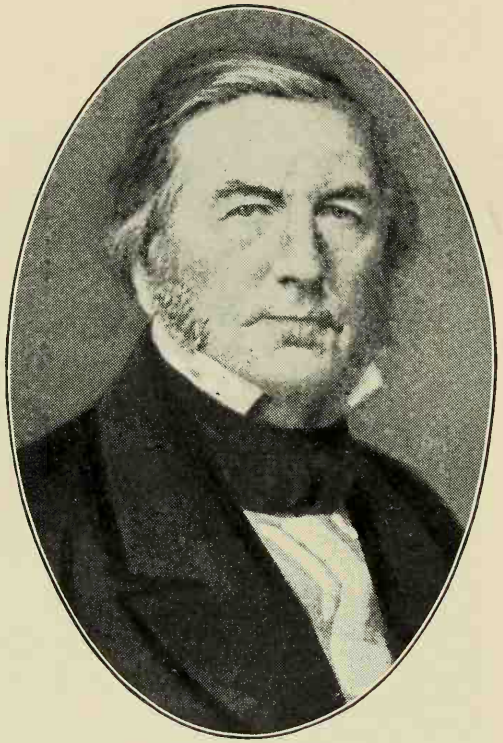
He married at Baltimore, 28 February, 1861, Hannah Ellicott Coale, daughter of William Ellis Coale † and his wife

* *Memoirs of David Scull,* Philadelphia, 1908, xx.

† WILLIAM 7 ELLIS COALE, born at "Wakefield," 25 September, 1795; died at Baltimore, Maryland, 30 September, 1865, was sixth in descent from *William* 1 *Coale,* who arrived in Virginia in 1618; he followed the teachings of George Fox; suffered imprisonment at Jamestown for conscience' sake; subsequently removed to Calvert County, Maryland, and died at St. Jerome in that county in July, 1669. *William* 2 *Coale,* his son, born in Virginia; died at Great Bonnerton, West River, Anne Arundel Co., Md., in February, 1678; was a prominent Friend of Cliff Meeting, West River; George Fox makes mention

GIDEON SCULL

Born October 22, 1790
Died May 29, 1859



WILLIAM ELLIS COALE

Born at "Wakefield," Deer Creek, Harford Co., Maryland, September 25, 1795; died at Baltimore, Maryland, September 30, 1865.

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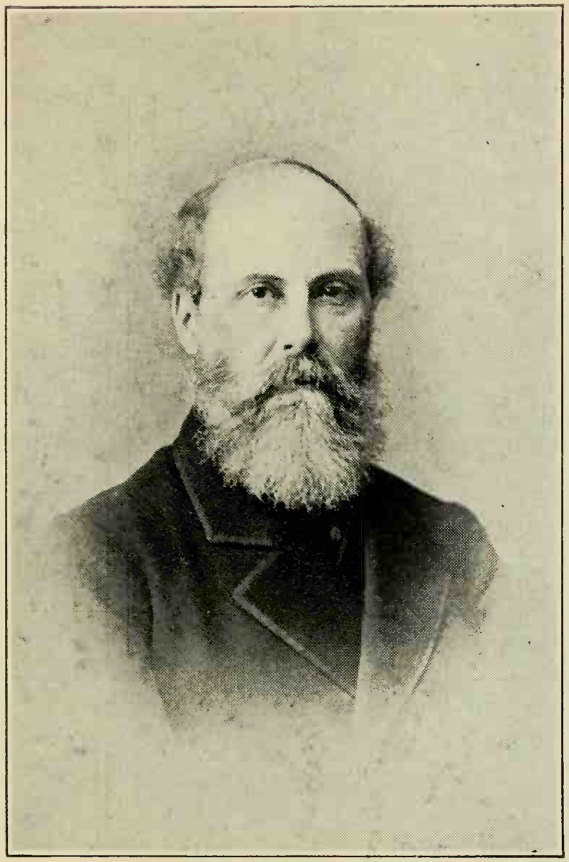
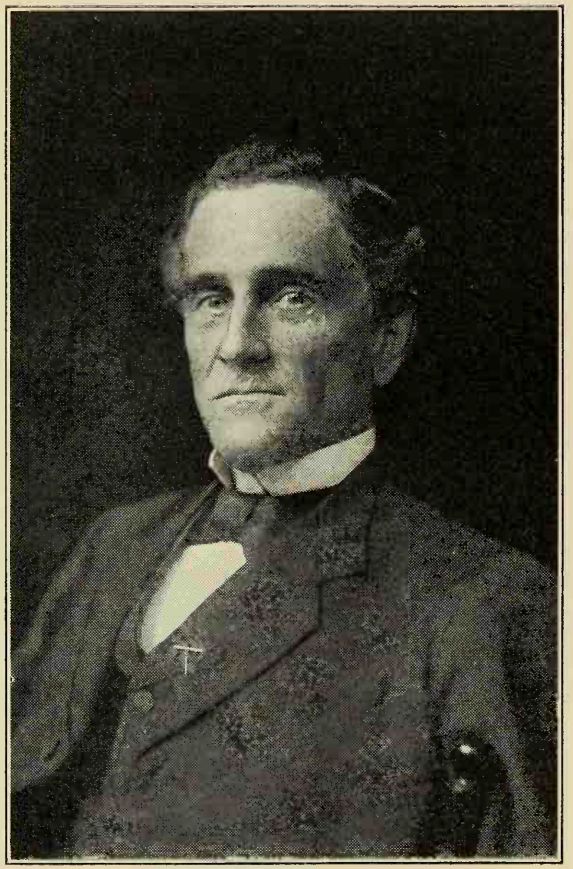
DAVID SCULL

Born at Sculltown, December 8, 1799; died at his residence, 1516 Arch Street, Philadelphia, December 24, 1884.



GIDEON DELAPLAIN SCULL

Litterateur. Born August 13, 1824; died at Ilkley, England, April 22, 1889



DAVID SCULL

Born at Sculltown, January 17, 1836; died at "Leighton Place," Overbrook, Philadelphia, November 22, 1907

HANNAH COALE SCULL

Born February 27, 1837; died at Philadelphia, April 24, 1871

Hannah Ellicott Carey,* born at Baltimore, 27 February, 1837; died at Philadelphia, 24 April, 1871, thus ending a union of peculiar beauty and happiness.

Child of David and Hannah Ellicott (Coale) Scull:

12. i. William 7 Ellis Scull, married Florence Moore Prall.

in his Journal of "a large and precious meeting at William Coale's." His third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Harrison) Thomas of West River, was the mother of his son, *Philip Coale,*3 born 6 September, 1673; died at "Portand Manor" on the Patuxent, after 16 July, 1718; married at West River Meeting, 6 April, 1697, Cassandra Skipwith, born 29 Oct., 1678, daughter of George Skipwith ** of "Silver Stone," Anne Arundel Co., and his wife, Elizabeth Thurston. The former is said to have been the youngest son of Sir Henry Skipwith, Bart., of Prestwould, Leicestershire; and the latter was the daughter of Thomas Thurston, who with his wife Bridget, daughters Elizabeth and Ann, and twenty servants settled in Maryland in 1676, having first visited Maryland and Virginia in 1658. His will, proved 13 April, 1693, named daughter, Elizabeth, wife of George Skipwith.†† Cassandra (Skipwith) Coale by will of 19 June, 1745, disposed of a large estate and made her son, *Skipwith Coale,* executor thereof. *Skipwith*4 *Coale* of Portland Manor, son of Philip and Cassandra (Skipwith) Coale, married Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret (Gill) Holland of Calvert Co., Md.; was Captain of militia and one of the "gentleman justices" of Baltimore County; removed to his plantation "Stone Hill," on the Susquehanna in Baltimore, now Harford Co., about 1737, and there died, having executed his will 31 August, 1755, and made his wife, Margaret, his executor. Their son *William*5 *Coale,* born 6 Dec., 1740, at Stone Hill, married (1) 7 Oct., 1761, Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Lee) Webster of Baltimore Co., and died at his plantation "Travelers' Rest," Deer Creek, after March, 1805. His son, *Isaac*6 *Coale,* born at Travelers' Rest in 1765; married 7 Sept., 1786, at Darlington Friends Meeting House, Rachel, daughter of William and Mary (Goldhawk) Cox of Harford Co.; resided at Wakefield, Deer Creek, Harford Co., where he died *circa* 1825, and was the father of WILLIAM 7 ELLIS COALE of Baltimore.

** Discrepancies appear in various printed works as to the parentage of Cassandra Skipwith Coale. Some writers call her the daughter of Sir Gray Skipwith who died in Virginia in 1680, having emigrated to that province during the Cromwellian period. There is agreement, however, as to the descent of her grandfather, Sir Henry Skipwith of Prestwould, from Sir William Skipwith, Knt., of Ormsby, High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, whose wife Alice, was daughter of Sir Lionel Dymoke of the Dymokes, Kings Champion, who descended from Henry III of England.—*Cf. The Colonial Families of America,* vol. ii, 191; Lawrence Buckley Thomas, D.D., *The Thomas Book,* New York, 1896, 287-8.

†† Elizabeth (Thurston) Skipwith, widow of George Skipwith and mother of Cassandra (Skipwith) Coale, became the second wife of William Coale, the elder half-brother of Philip Coale. She married (3), as second wife, 29 June, 1704, Samuel Chew, merchant of Anne Arundel Co., whose will of 16 July, 1718, named grand-children-in-law, Cassandra and Elizabeth, daughters of Philip Coale and Cassandra, his wife. Mrs. Elizabeth (Thurston) Skipwith Coale Chew died 27 Feby., 1709/10. *Cf. The Thomas Book.*

* Hannah Ellicott Carey, born 7 August, 1795, wife of William Ellis Coale, was the daughter of James Carey (1751/2-1834), president of the first City Council of Baltimore and second president of the old Bank of Maryland, and his wife Martha Ellicott. The latter was eldest daughter of John Ellicott and his first wife, Leah Brown. About 1772 John Ellicott, and his brothers, Andrew Ellicott and Joseph Ellicott, sons of Andrew Ellicott (1708-1741) and his wife Ann Bye, removed from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and bought lands and water rights on the Patapsco River, ten miles west of Baltimore, where Ellicott City now stands. Here the brothers, and their families after them, carried on an extensive milling business.

12. William[7] Ellis Scull (*David,*[6] *David,*[5] *Gideon,*[4] *Gideon,*[3] *John,*[2] *Peter Jansen*[1]) was born at Philadelphia, 3 March, 1862. Acquiring his early education at Friends' Select School and William Penn Charter School, he was graduated from Haverford College, Class of 1883. He has spent much time in foreign and domestic travel, in philanthropic pursuits, civic betterment and church advancement. At one time vice-president of The John C. Winston Company, Publishers, Philadelphia; he is now a trustee of the Austen Riggs Foundation, Stockbridge, Massachusetts; editor *Westminster Abbey and The Cathedrals of England; Concerning a Cathedral proposed for the Diocese of Pennsylvania, including First Ten Years Founding the Cathedral Church of Christ;* a vestryman for thirty years of St. Asaph's Church, Bala, Pennsylvania; incorporator, vice-president, secretary and treasurer of Christ Church, Dark Harbor, Maine; proposer, incorporator and first Canon Registrar of the Cathedral Church of Christ of the Diocese of Pennsylvania; in 1923 started sanitariums in Bulgaria and Serbia for exiled Russians which at this date are being successfully operated; a director of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal; a member of New Charter Committee of Philadelphia; a founder of the Tarratine and the Dark Harbor clubs; a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Racquet, Radnor Hunt, Merion Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Bryn Mawr Polo, and Church clubs; The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania and a fellow of the American Geographical Society.

He married at Paterson, New Jersey, 16 February, 1887, Florence Moore Prall, daughter of Hon. Edwin Theodore Prall * of Paterson, New Jersey, and his wife, Rachel Moore

* Edwin Theodore Prall, born at Staten Island, 11 November, 1821; died at Paterson; was sixth in descent from *Arent*1 *des Prael,* or *Prall,* who came from Holland to New York in 1660; settled in Staten Island, where he purchased 160 acres of land and married (1) Maria, daughter of Peter and Francoise (du Bois) Billou of Staten Island, who died prior to 11 September, 1699. *Arent Prall* died shortly before the probate of his will, 4 Nov., 1725. His eldest son, *Peter*2 *Prall* of Staten Island, married Maria Christopher, and died 27 Oct., 1748. *Abraham*3 *Prall,* fourth son of the latter, born 13 Oct., 1706; inherited the homestead, "Morning Star," but subsequently removed to Northfield, and died 28 Sept., 1775, having married his cousin, Alida Hegerman, 9 May, 1731; born 6 Oct., 1702; died 15 Sept., 1781; daughter of Benjamin ** and Barentje Hegerman of Flatbush. Their youngest child, *Abraham*4 *Prall,* born 11 Jan., 1740; died 6 May, 1820; married 22 May, 1768,

** *Cf.* Bergen's *Kings County Settlers* under Hegerman.

Thomson. Mrs. Scull is a member of the Acorn and Sedgeley clubs of Philadelphia, and of The Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II, Philadelphia.

Child of William Ellis and Florence Moore (Prall) Scull:

Margaret[8] Ellis Scull, born 7 Oct., 1896; married 12 Sept., 1917, Alexander Biddle, son of Alexander Williams Biddle, M.D. and his wife Anne McKenna. He was born 4 April, 1893, and is a descendant of John Biddle, younger brother of William[3] Biddle who married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Scull, the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. Issue: 1. *Alexander Williams Biddle,* born 4 March, 1919. 2. *David Scull Biddle,* born 23 April, 1925.

Mary, daughter of Daniel Stillwell †† and his wife Catharine (Larzelere) Johnson, born 28 May, 1749; died 25 April, 1811. *Daniel*[5] *Prall,* second son, born 25 March, 1773; died 16 Oct., 1817; married 22 Jan., 1794, Ann Mersereau, who died 17 April, 1813; daughter of Peter Mersereau ‡‡ and his wife Rebecca Lake. *William*[6] *Prall,* eldest son, born 27 April, 1795; died 16 Aug., 1825; married 26 Oct., 1815, Ann Egbert of Staten Island, born 9 June, 1792; died in Oct., 1853. Their son was *Edwin*[7] *Theodore Prall,* first named. A forthcoming work on Staten Island will contain an article on the Pralls of that place.

†† *Cf. ibid.,* 277-80, for line of descent: *Daniel*[5] *Stillwell* (1702-1760); *Col. Richard*[4] *Stillwell* (1677-1758) and Maria Golding; *Capt. Nicholas*[3] *Stillwell* (c. 1636-1715) and Mrs. Catharine Morgan; *Lieut. Nicholas*[2] *Stillwell* (c. 1600-1671) and Abigail Hopton; *John*[1] *Stillwell* of Surrey, England. Dr. John Stillwell is about to publish the Genealogy of the Stillwell Family, to which he has devoted years of research.

‡‡ Peter Mersereau, born 19 Jan., 1741, member of Committee of Safety, 1776; married 22 Oct., 1765, Rebecca Lake.—*Genealogy of the Lake Family;* Clute's *History of Staten Island; Register of Eglise Francoise* of New York.

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